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WITHIN the past year or two the phrase "the library and the child"—which was itself new not so long ago—has been changed about. It is now "the child and the library," and the transposition is suggestive of the increasing emphasis given to that phase of library work that deals with children, either by themselves or in connection with their schools. The present, indeed, may be called the era of the discovery of The Child, whose customs and manners, thoughts and tendencies, have become subjects for weighty investigation. "This is a child," says Haigha to the unicorn in "Through the looking-glass." "I thought always they were fabulous monsters. Is it alive? Can it talk? Talk, child," answers the unicorn, in whom we recognize the child investigator of to-day. But in his concluding words, the unicorn set an example to his successors. In all library work with children the child himself must be the central figure, and his capacities and likings are important factors in wisely guiding his use of books. There is no need to emphasize the value of such guidance in its bearing upon his later life or the development of his character; but it is perhaps well to repeat that it is the child and not the library that must be the centre of interest, if the librarian's work is to produce the best results; for too much reading, like too elaborate studies, is as injurious as too little, and playtime is as necessary as time for reading.

LIBRARY work with children may be divided along three lines, which may be consolidated or followed independently. These are, through the schools, by means of class-room libraries, special cards, reference work, and similar methods; through children's departments or children's rooms; and through the library league plan, which is as yet hardly a year old. In the two latter the library and the children are brought directly together; in the former the teacher is an intermediary and should be a centre of influence. All are important and useful, but it is through the school that the firmest foundation may be laid; while at the same time it is through the library that the school may most effectively strengthen and supplement its

own work. The organization of the Library Department of the National Educational Association two years ago marked the formal recognition on the part of teachers of the bond that unites the library with the school, and the brief statement of the plans of the department given elsewhere promises effective future work. The fact that the Washington conference of the N. E. A. falls in the week immediately succeeding the A. L. A. meeting should make it possible for many librarians to attend the former, and thus aid practically in the co-operation which all recognize theoretically as a prime necessity in their work.

THERE is one direction in which the school must be the prime mover, and that is in making bibliographic training a part of school work. Elementary instruction in the use of ordinary reference books—encyclopedias, dictionaries, indexes, atlases—would be not only of immediate usefulness in connection with the general curriculum, but of lasting benefit in imparting a knowledge of the use of books that would be of constant service in later life. Nor would it add another study to an already overcrowded curriculum, for, wisely planned, such instruction could be combined with other studies, as history, geography, English, in such fashion as to impose little extra effort and to bring forth admirable results. The value of such work has been often urged in these columns, but as Miss Eastman points out, "it is one of the things that is not, being done," and that is greatly needed. It is a branch of library co-operation in which the teacher, not the librarian, must be the moving spirit, and to the development of which the Library Department of the N. E. A. might usefully give careful attention.

ONE of the most difficult problems the librarian is called upon to deal with in his relations with the public is that connected with the mutilation and theft of books, and it is a problem that exists in some form in almost all libraries, from the carefully-guarded reference collection to the open-shelf public library. Within the past few months the Bodleian authorities have

felt obliged to discontinue the practice of supplying books for free reference use in the Radcliffe Camera, on account of repeated pilfering; in the St. Louis Public Library similar purloining led a few weeks since to the removal of the open shelves from the "browsing corner," and there are few libraries where similar difficulties have not presented themselves in greater or less degree. One of the most flagrant instances of book thievery is found in the recent experience of Drexel Institute, where 250 volumes, many of them valuable and all of them standard scientific or reference works, were stolen during a period of four months by a man who had long been a constant user of the library and whose circumstances and connections made his offence the more inexcusable.

BUT it is in the sequel to the Drexel Institute incident that the problem of book thievery takes on its most perplexing aspect. The offender's guilt was clearly proven; the 250 books were found in his rooms, with the library labels removed and the pages bearing stamp marks or other tokens of ownership cut or defaced; but—we quote from the police court report—"Judge Arnold in passing sentence said the case was not one which called for any severity of punishment, though he could not allow the defendant to go free altogether," and he therefore imposed a sentence of four months in the county prison. On the same day the same judge sentenced a man who pleaded guilty "to the larceny of 15 pounds of lead pipe" to 18 months in the county prison, thus drawing an interesting distinction between the trifling error of carrying off library books and the crime of stealing. Now, this incident does in a measure represent the attitude of the public mind. To steal books from a library is not regarded as theft in the full meaning of the term; it is a venial sin; one of the unfortunate errors that flesh is heir to, but that are not to be taken too seriously. That this is the general point of view has been proved many times, and it is this that makes the problem of book stealing so difficult to solve. That a public library is maintained for the public, that its books are virtually the property of the public, and that an injury to it is in fact an injury to the entire body of readers, are facts not yet generally appreciated, while the fact that a single book thief in a library throws suspicion upon all readers, limits their privileges, and injures their interests, is too seldom understood. The solution of the problem of book thieving would seem to lie only in a gradual moulding

of public opinion, through the library, until a comprehension of these facts and an appreciation of the real ethics of the matter shall bring about a fairer adjustment between the punishment and the crime than is too often accepted. And the training to respect books and to care properly for them that is given to children through the children's room, the library league, and similar agencies, is an important step in this direction.

Communications.

A. L. A. REPORT ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

THE undersigned, having been appointed to present the annual report on "Library buildings" at the 1898 meeting of the American Library Association (July 2-11, 1898), requests that there be sent him all descriptions or reports relating to library buildings, whether printed separately in pamphlet form, or available only in newspaper accounts or in type-written form. These will include preliminary "reports" or "recommendations" of building committees or librarians; also "announcements," "requirements," or "reports" of architectural competitions; also "specifications" for builders' work; and also miscellaneous articles, letters, addresses, or discussions relating to the subject. Besides printed matter, library views and plans are particularly desired (whether of buildings which are at present planned for, merely; or of those which are in process of erection; or of those which have been recently completed); including photographs, drawings, or other reproductions of floor-plans, of elevations, or of perspectives.

It is hoped that this request for materials relating to "library buildings" will be construed as including the interior as well as the exterior; and everything relating to the interior fittings, or interior arrangement, together with views of interiors, will be especially welcome. Whatever relates to "branch library buildings" (both exterior and interior) will be of special interest.

It is proposed to utilize such materials as may be sent in response to this request, not only in the preparation of the report itself but in an exhibit to be made at the Chautauqua meeting, either by displaying them on the walls, or in portfolios or otherwise; but the writer will also esteem it a favor to receive, as a loan, any of the above items which cannot be spared for so prolonged an absence. In such cases they will be carefully returned to their owners, after using. It will also be considered a favor if each librarian, in forwarding such materials as can be supplied, will forward with them a brief reference to the "literature" of his own library building, not omitting even such articles as may have been indexed in Poole or the "Cumulative index," nor omitting to refer to such plans or illustrations as may have appeared in the annual reports of his library.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LIBRARY WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

BY EMMA LOUISE ADAMS, *Librarian Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library.*

BEFORE undertaking work with schools, we shall lay our plans more intelligently, and so secure better results, if we recognize clearly the obstacles in our way. We are met at the outset by two serious obstacles; the first, that of insufficient recognition of the importance of the work and consequent inadequate provision for it on the part of the library; the second, inability on the part of a considerable number of teachers to co-operate with us, which arises sometimes from lack of culture, and sometimes from indifference.

Even when teachers are otherwise well fitted for their duties, they often know almost nothing of the method of quickly obtaining information from books, and their knowledge of children's literature, beyond a few well-known juvenile books, is frequently of the most limited kind. In addition, we too often find that they, themselves, have no real love for good literature. In nearly every public school there is probably a larger or smaller proportion of this class, which it may be believed that the Library Department of the National Educational Association will tend to diminish by introducing into normal and other preparatory schools for teachers both a course in elementary bibliography and some instruction in children's literature.

With such difficulties, it will be seen that the work is not easy. All the patience that one has by nature and all that can be acquired by cultivation will be needed, as well as boundless enthusiasm and faith in the worthiness of the object. Without these one cannot hope to succeed.

Then, one must *know* children's books. Do not be content with another person's dictum, but know them from your own reading. Know them also from the children's standpoint. See what the children themselves select, talk with them and learn why they prefer certain books to others which you may fancy they would prefer. Note those which have received the unconscious evaluation of multitudes of little hands not always absolutely clean, for such an evaluation is not to be despised; it will at least prevent the error of buying books which children will not read. Ascertain from those in

charge what books are most used in schools. List these, and perhaps annotate slightly with the information you have thus acquired. Then when you enter upon actual work you will have a good working list upon which to begin, of the greatest practical value, because you know the books included.

This point, a knowledge of children's books, I emphasize particularly, as it seems to me of fundamental importance. Children's books are, in a sense, like technical books; that is, one may have a very good knowledge of general literature, and yet be quite ignorant of them, especially when we include in their number the many educational books which publishers are now issuing.

A very generous supply of children's books must be provided if a library is to undertake work with schools. And in view of the fact that so many children leave school before they are 12 years of age, we must, if we are to teach them to love good literature, make ample provision for the needs of the very little ones.

We shall add to the practical value of our books if we know and buy carefully, with the school curriculum in mind. The interest of superintendent and teachers should, of course, be enlisted, and suggestions for book purchases invited from them. It will also be necessary to provide for the teachers' needs by supplying the best and most recent books on pedagogy.

Having started the work, give to it all the time that can be spared, or if the size of the library warrants, it may be put in the charge of an assistant, who should have special fitness for it.

So far as possible, let your work be suggestive, the initiative appearing, at least, to come from the teacher. Teachers should be made to feel that the librarian is trying to aid and supplement their work, rather than introducing new ideas which will entail greater labor upon them. Be interested in their work, and show that you are so, by giving them your time cheerfully. While co-operation with the library in the long run lightens and brightens the school work, it does call for more exertion on the teacher's part, and overworked as many of them are, it is not strange if at first this

thought of added work appeals more forcibly than what to them may appear as a vague and rather doubtful benefit. At least the fact should not be overlooked that this is the point of view of a considerable number of teachers.

One method of interesting teachers is to make occasions for their visiting the library. Plan little exhibits, an exhibit of books illustrative of work in certain grades or of certain studies, or of pictures illustrative of some event or thought. Invite teachers to these exhibits, learn from them what they are teaching, and then from your knowledge of books show them exactly what books will be of the greatest benefit to them. Not only in this way will you be directly benefiting the teacher, but you will be forming pleasant relationships with them, by thus meeting a few at a time, which will be of immense value in the future.

Whatever the success reached, it must be remembered that to the teacher belongs the greater part of the credit, and to her should be given her full share. Teachers, in the true sense, are ever the librarians' best helpers, and their disinterested zeal, without which the success already attained of work with schools all over the country could never have been achieved, commands hearty respect and admiration.

Work with schools divides itself into (1) reference, and (2) circulating work.

To do good reference work with children, as with adults, the obvious *sine qua non* is a very generous supply of carefully selected reference books and bibliographical aids. These must be supplemented by as many as circumstances will allow of the best non-fiction juvenile books. The value of these will be increased by their being conveniently classified and thoroughly catalogued.

It is needless to say that the greater our familiarity with reference books the more efficient work shall we be enabled to do. To knowledge must be added discrimination. The mental aptitude of the child applicant must be considered with the object of stimulating mental activity. To always furnish information in a form which requires no effort to comprehend, encourages mental laziness.

The other extreme, of giving that which is too difficult of comprehension, tends to discourage; this should be as carefully avoided. In a line with this, children should be taught to help themselves.

Even younger children can be taught in what reference books they will be likely to find

classes of information, the simple alphabetical arrangement of dictionaries and encyclopedias, the uses of an index, and table of contents. Show them how to run down a subject which proves a little elusive. They will soon learn to enjoy it, and will have learned in the process that which is more valuable than the information obtained. In doing this one must be on guard not to give too much information, to avoid the mistake of a certain reference librarian to whom a person in quest of information was once referred as "the one who will give you all the information you want—and a good deal more." With children as with their elders, it must be only a little more, and even for this little the time must be chosen wisely. The boy who comes in to get material for the next day's lesson, and who has allowed but fifteen minutes for the purpose, will not be apt to take kindly any information beyond that required. Unquestionably this work belongs to the school. Instruction in the use of books, to quote from a paper by Miss Eastman, "needs to be ingrafted as an integral part of the whole course of study." Until, however, normal and preparatory schools equip their future teachers with the requisite knowledge for this, it must necessarily devolve upon the librarian.

Following Miss Hazeltine's plan, certain days might be set aside for instruction in the use of catalogs, indexes, and reference books. Such a plan should make lighter future reference work, and serve as a foundation for bibliographical knowledge, the lack of which is so common, even among well-educated people.

Unless you know your pupil, don't deluge him with books, but give him at once that which is best adapted to his purpose. If there are various views on a subject, it is well to furnish such books as will teach him to form his own opinions by comparison. And herein lies the value of the debate, in preparation for which a pupil must read and weigh carefully his opponent's side as well as his own. For such pupils one need scarcely fear to furnish too much, or too profound material, for so high does the interest run, that even statistics, which are not usually considered enlivening reading, are eagerly sought for.

A knowledge of current events is absolutely necessary, and if we do not wish to be caught napping, it will not be safe to omit the duty of glancing over the morning's paper.

Even a well-equipped library finds it difficult to furnish sufficient material to supply the needs

of a large class. Undoubtedly a teacher should previously notify the librarian when she is to give out a subject for an entire class to look up, but this is expecting more forethought on the part of the teacher than is usually justified by experience. Frequently, when there is no especial reason for taking up a subject at a particular time, two or more subjects might as well be given out as one. This would secure better results, and would not prove so severe a strain upon the library's resources.

If the teacher could be induced to send word beforehand, another way would be to have all the circulating books bearing on the topic sent to the class-room, where all could have the benefit. This would have the added advantage of enabling a teacher to assign to each pupil the book or article best adapted to him. This seems to me a better plan than to temporarily withhold all such books for pupils to use at the library. This is a division of the subject which might well be brought up in a union conference of teachers and librarians. If no notification from the teacher is received there is nothing to be done but to give the first-comers the best books, and so on, until the supply is exhausted, and refer later ones to encyclopædias, magazine articles, etc. If the income of a library will allow, it would be an excellent plan to duplicate the books most frequently referred to in school work, and place them permanently in the reference department. This would aid to eke out the sometimes scanty reference books suitable for the use of the younger pupils.

Material wanted for the observance of special days should be looked up beforehand, utilizing material already compiled by large libraries. All such lists should be kept readily accessible. Here, as elsewhere, material found in out-of-the-way places should be noted for future use.

Reference use is confined chiefly to grammar and high-school grades, and it is for the former that we require most patience — patience with teacher as with pupil. For what are we to think of a teacher who, in taking up the study of a country which may be rich in picturesque or curious interest, sends a class of ten-year olds to look up facts regarding the "climate and soil" of that country? A subject more barren of interest to a child's mind could scarcely be imagined, yet this is the one chosen to interest the pupil in that country. When applications of this kind are received we can only give something which will contain the desired information and induce the child to borrow an

interesting book on that country, and so do our share in making it a more real place to him than if he had learned no more than the dry facts for which he was instructed to ask.

The modern library provides at least one class-room. In this may be placed temporary collections for school use. Here, too, teachers may bring pupils for more thorough study of a topic after the plan of the seminary method. The ability to select books bearing on all sides of a subject which this method requires involves both broad general knowledge and special book knowledge, and the librarian should see to it that he knows his library well enough to be equal to the task.

To sum up, reference work with schools requires, then, a careful selection of books, reference and others, chosen with the school curriculum in mind, these conveniently classified and thoroughly catalogued; the card catalog supplemented by as many bibliographical aids, including special lists of other libraries as possible. These are the mechanical aids; to make them yield their greatest returns the librarian must have a thorough knowledge of their contents, an abundance of tact, and must meet teacher and pupil with a cordial, helpful spirit, which will make friends of both alike. This I am tempted to put first, so important is it that this should be the spirit which should pervade the library. There is no place in a library for perfunctory work, least of all in connection with the children.

The work of school circulation may be divided under two heads: (1) books issued on teachers' cards primarily for the use of the teacher in preparing her lesson, but often also for class use, and (2) books sent to schools for supplementary reading, or as a "special" or travelling library. The circulating work with children, which naturally grows out of a co-operation with schools, is omitted, as it does not properly belong to the subject.

As usually practiced, the six or eight books borrowed on teachers' cards are insufficient for any but their primary use, the assistance of the teacher in her own preparation of the lesson. If they are to be used by the class, so small a number, though helpful, is plainly inadequate.

Some libraries, while nominally limiting a teacher to a prescribed number, practically allow as many books as she can use advantageously, in some cases one for each pupil. Books so issued are usually retained beyond the regular time, and do not ordinarily include

books of fiction, unless such books illustrate the subject taught. While some librarians limit these cards strictly to school use, I am inclined to interpret the term "school use" rather broadly, as any book which tends to deepen and broaden the teacher's culture is of material though indirect help in her work. Nor have I ever found such a privilege abused.

As to what methods should be used for charging books issued to teachers, use that which is most easily adapted to the charging system, and which, while full enough for accuracy, imposes the least work upon the teacher.

The granting of teachers' cards is in the power of the smallest library, though the number allowed on these necessarily varies with the size of the library. But while zeal for work with schools must not be allowed to cripple the usefulness of a library in other directions, the close similarity in the work of the two institutions must be borne in mind, and as much freedom allowed to teachers as is possible without infringing on the rights and privileges of other borrowers.

The power to supply each member of a class with supplementary reading-matter requires a very large collection of school duplicates, and it is obvious that this form of co-operation is possible only for large libraries. Even here its wisdom has been called in question, as it has been said that it is no part of the legitimate work of a library to provide pupils with supplementary readers. Unless the same books are used year after year it might be practicable for a library to sell for a small sum, to pupils desiring them, the books which have been bought for this purpose, and so, while lessening the output of a library in this direction, aid in fostering the desire of ownership for the masterpieces of literature, which they shall have grown to love.

The school, realizing the educative and formative power of good literature, is making an effort to emancipate itself from the old "Readers," with their scrappy and miscellaneous selections, and in substituting for them standard books is trying to stimulate a taste for good literature. It is thus a movement directly in line with our own work. If we can aid the school in this by placing such books in the pupils' hands, we shall not want to fail in our duty here. It would seem to resolve itself rather into a question of finance than one of policy.

By means of the travelling or "special"

library system, collections of books varying in size are placed by the library in the class-rooms or school buildings for three or six months, as the case may be, the teacher or some one whom she may appoint acting as loan-clerk.

The "special" differs from the travelling system only in that it draws upon the whole library, while the latter is composed of books used solely for this purpose. The "special" is therefore more practicable for small town libraries.

The selection of these libraries is usually made by teachers and librarian together, and while their contents must necessarily depend largely upon locality, each collection should include some standard books. Upon the teacher will depend chiefly the use made of these little libraries. If she is a lover of good literature she will succeed in imparting this love to her pupils; but it is most true that we cannot impart that which we have not ourselves.

The need of supervision of the child's reading and the power of personal influence are fully recognized, and I know no way so well adapted for supplying these needs as is either of these systems. For this reason I believe that the travelling library and its outgrowth, the special system, is the most important development of work with schools.

It has been said that such a system is unwise, in that it renders unnecessary the pupil's coming to the library and so losing the benefit of the scholarly atmosphere of the library. Such a criticism is superficial. At present the system is ordinarily used where pupils are practically shut off by distance from the library's benefits, and unless reached in this way, would not be reached at all. And even if the system were to be adopted where this is not the case, pupils would still need to visit the reference department, and here, rather than in the delivery department, is where the "scholarly atmosphere" is to be found. And in the meantime, instead of his making his own unguided selection in the overcrowded delivery department, where there is all too little provision for supervision, he would be being trained to become a careful and discriminating user of the library under the sympathetic guidance of the teacher; or even when the teacher is unable to exercise such intelligent supervision, the books making up these little class-room libraries, be it remembered, are selections, and therefore better to choose from than the more necessarily miscellaneous collection in the li-

brary. Of the methods employed in the work, I will not speak, as they have been fully explained elsewhere.

As this system calls for more work on the teacher's part, it should not be undertaken without her entire willingness, or even desire for it.

Pictures, mounted on cardboard and grouped by locality, persons, or events, will prove very helpful in the illustration of the geography, history, or literature lesson. For this, pictures cut from discarded periodicals may be utilized. For more advanced work, or work with art classes, mounted photographs can be used. Framed photographs and engravings can also be used for circulation in schools, as Miss Tanner has described.

So far we have had in mind public schools only; the same methods may be applied equally well to Roman Catholic parochial, and to private schools. It is most important that the interest of the former should be enlisted, for almost their entire *clientèle* is of foreign parentage, and a large percentage of these will probably never use the library, unless they learn to do so at school. Tact is necessary here, and avoidance of anything which may appear like attempt at proselytizing. To this end care is necessary to avoid sending ultra-Protestant books, or those which touch upon points of dispute between Romanists and other Christians.

A selection from the best Roman Catholic authors should be in the library, and these will prove particularly useful in this work. Having tactfully won over the teachers of these schools, I shall be much mistaken if you do not find them enthusiastic users of the library in their school work.

To teachers of the more prominent private schools at least, equal privileges should be given as to those of the public schools. As a rule, these have a wider acquaintance with books than the average public school teacher, and hence require a little less attention. With them as with all teachers, cultivate friendly relations, showing them from time to time new or important books in which they are likely to be interested. Ask from them suggestions for book purchase; not only will you thus add some very desirable books, but you will be deepening the interest of those teachers in the library.

A friendly relation having been brought

about, it may be in the power of some librarians to amend the often chaotic condition of the school library, thus making these collections more available, and accustoming pupils to the use of card catalogs, etc.

In what ways may the school help the library? It serves as a most effective means of popularizing a library; it makes possible useful co-operative lists; and to teachers we may look hopefully for giving to us that tested evaluation of children's books which will enable us to aid our child borrowers more intelligently, and which will be of such immense practical value to all workers with children. In addition to these indirect advantages to the library from this co-operation, by the aid of the school's thorough organization we are enabled to extend the benefits of the library to great numbers of children, but a small fraction of whom we could not hope to reach in any other way.

As Mr. Larned prophesied at the Philadelphia conference, one of the two developments of library work in the future is to be in the direction of work with children, and if this be so, unquestionably, this important division of it, furnishing as it does so practical a way for reaching children, is destined for far greater development and extension. When one considers the results already attained, and the future possibilities of a close union between the two forces, one marvels at the inadequate provision made for it by the average library.

The library which does not recognize it as one of its regular functions is failing in its duty to the community.

I hope to see the children's department a division by itself of the library's work, as fully recognized as such, and as adequately provided for as its delivery or reference department. Probably not till then shall we be able fully to co-operate with schools. In the meantime, ourselves convinced of its importance, it is ours to win for it, by patient and conscientious work, that recognition of it which it deserves. We must be able to justify our demands for heartier support by good results attained with what we already have. An ideal relation between the library and the school can only be reached when the library does its part by making adequate provision for this work, and the school does its part by providing for its teachers that special training and instruction which will enable it to heartily and fully co-operate with the library.

THE LIBRARY AND THE CHILDREN: AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHILDREN'S WORK IN THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY LINDA A. EASTMAN, *Cleveland Public Library.*

WORK with the children assumed its first real importance in the Cleveland Public Library when the library began, about 10 years ago, to issue books to the teachers for reissue to their pupils. This brought the books to the hands of thousands of children who had never drawn them before, although at no time has the library been able to furnish all of the books asked for by the teachers. The next step came with the establishment of our branches, where it was soon noticed that a most important part of the work done was that with the children, and that very few of these children had ever used the main library.

Early in 1897 a notable change was made at the main library in bringing all of the juvenile books together in what was known as the juvenile alcove, but which heretofore had contained the juvenile fiction only, the classed books having been shelved with the other books on the same subject. This change meant much planning and shifting in our cramped quarters, and writing of dummies and changing of records for every book; but it proved to be well worth all the work, for the children seldom went beyond this alcove, and those who had been reading fiction only, began to vary it with history, travel, science, until about half of the books issued from the department are now from the other classes.

During the Christmas holidays, 1896, we advertised "Children's week," and the numbers and evident enjoyment of the children who then accepted the invitation to visit the library or its branches, led to similar plans for the spring vacation. At this time we were able to put into circulation about a thousand bright new books, and the desire to impress upon the children the necessity for their proper care resulted in starting the Library League, the general plan of which is so familiar that I need not go fully into the details concerning it.*

Without question, the labor spent upon the Library League has been more than repaid in the greater care which the children take of their library books. Dirt is at a discount; it is noticed that many more children than formerly

now stop to choose the cleanest copy of a book, and many are the books reported daily by the little people as being soiled or torn. A boy, not long ago, brought a book up to the information-desk, reported a loose leaf, then very seriously, by way of explanation, opened his overcoat and displayed his league badge; another replied in all good faith to a query about a damaged book, "Why, I belong to the Library League"—proof quite sufficient, he thought, to clear him of any doubt. Most of the children stop at the wrapping-counter before leaving the library, to tie up their books in the wrapping paper which is provided, and which saves many a book from a mud-bath on its way to or from the library.

But aside from the better care of the books, the Library League has done much as an advertising medium among the children; the league now numbers 14,354, and many of its members had never used the library until they joined the league. Something has been accomplished through it, too, in directing the reading of the children, as it gives opportunities, in many ways, for making suggestions which they are glad to accept. At the South Side branch a club-room has been finished off in the basement, and two clubs formed among the members of the league: one, a Travel Club, is making a tour of England this winter; the other is a Biography Club, which is studying great Americans; the children who compose these two clubs are largely of foreign parentage, almost without exception from uncultured homes, and the work our earnest branch librarian is beginning with them cannot fail in its effect on these young lives. A boy's club-room is to be fitted up at the new West Side branch, in addition to the children's room, which is already proving inadequate.

The Maxson book marks have been very useful in connection with the league, and have suggested a series of book marks which will also serve as bulletins for league notes, little lists of good books, suggestions about reading, etc. The color will be changed each time, as variety is pleasing to children. The following is the first of the series:

* For accounts of the Library League, see L. J., Oct. and Nov., 1897.

Cleveland Public Library.

LIBRARY LEAGUE BOOK MARK NO. 1.

Boys and Girls: How would you like to have a new book mark every month or two with Library League news, and suggestions about good books? That is what the Library is going to try to give you. Read this one through, use it until you get the next one, which will be Library League Book Mark No. 2; then put No. 1 away with your League certificate and keep it carefully as a part of your League records, that some day you will be proud to own and to show.

League Report: The Library League was started March 29th, 1897. On December 31st, 1897, it numbered 14,074. How large is it going to be on its first birthday anniversary?

What the League has done: It has brought many children to the Library who never used it before. It has taught many boys and girls to love books and to handle them carefully with clean hands. Many books have been reported which were in bad condition, and the juvenile books are now in better shape than before the League began its work.

Library League Reading Clubs: Some of the League members have been starting reading clubs. One of these clubs is a Travel Club, and another is a Biography Club. The Library assistants will be glad to tell League members about these clubs if they would like to form others.

Library League Motto: Clean hearts, clean hands, clean books.

(OVER)

or its branches, were purchased as largely as seemed desirable or possible. A list of "References for third-grade teachers," compiled by Miss May H. Prentice, training teacher in the Cleveland Normal School, has recently been published by the library (see p. 160). It was given to all of the third-grade teachers of the city, and sold to others. This is, we believe, the most comprehensive list ever prepared for a single grade of the common schools. We are hoping that it will prove so helpful to third-grade teachers that all of the other grades will demand similar ones for themselves, and that somehow the way will be found to meet the demand. The list of books noted by Miss Prentice for the children's own reading has been reprinted, without the annotations, in a little folder, and 5000 copies of it have just been distributed among the children of this grade.

Recently our school children were treated to the largest exhibition ever made in the United States of photographic reproductions of the masterpieces in art; to the work of the library in circulating pictures to teachers and children for school-room decoration and for illustration, is due no small share of this new interest in art.

While the children come to the library daily to look up subjects in connection with their school work, very little attention can be given to training them to use reference books as tools. Somewhere, either in the school or the library, this systematic teaching should be given. It is one of the things which is not being done.

And another thing is not being done—we are not reaching all of the children; in spite of our branches, our stations, our books in the schools, our Library League, there are many children who sadly need the influence of good books, who are not getting them—whole districts shut off from the use of the library by distance and inability to pay carfare. And we cannot give them branches or send books—for lack of funds.

It is a growing conviction in my own mind that the library, aside from its general mission, and aside from its co-operation with the schools in the work of education, has a special duty to perform for the city child. No one can observe city life closely without seeing something of the evil which comes to the children who are shut up within its walls; the larger the city the greater is the evil, the more effectually are the little ones deprived of the pure air, the sweet freedom of the fields and woods, to be given but

The other side of this book mark contains a list of the juvenile periodicals in the library. No. 2 gives the beginning of a little serial, in which a thread of story will weave in hints on reading and on the care and use of books.

At our main library the children have come in such numbers after school and on Saturdays, that it has been impossible to push the work much this past winter, for fear the adults should suffer. It was finally decided that we must achieve the impossible, and by shifting about and putting up glass partitions, have a separate children's room instead of the open juvenile alcove. This room, while not half so large as it should be to meet the needs of the work, is indeed a great improvement in giving the children a place which they feel to be really their own; the change has involved the re-registration of the children having cards here, but it is affording much needed relief at the general receiving desks, and will greatly facilitate the service to adults, at the same time making it possible to do much more for the little people.

The library is endeavoring to co-operate more and more closely with the schools. More books have been issued to the teachers this winter than ever before. A new course of study having been published, all of the books referred to in it were looked up, and if not in the library

too often in their stead the freedom of the streets and the city slums. This evil is greater during the long vacations, when the five-hour check of the school room is entirely removed, and many a teacher will testify to the demoralization which takes place among the children who are then let loose upon the streets. For these the library must to some extent take the place of Mother Nature, for under present conditions it is through books alone that some of them can ever come to know her; books must furnish them with wholesome thoughts, with ideals of beauty and of truth, with a sense of the largeness of life that comes from communion with great souls as from communion with nature. If this be true, the school vacation ceases to be the resting time of the children's librarian; she must sow her winter wheat and tend it as in the past, but she must also gather in her crops and lay her ground fallow during the long summer days when school does not keep; she must find ways of attracting these children to spend a healthy portion of their time among the books, always guarding against too much as against too little reading. For this work the individual contact is needed, and there must be more children's librarians, more branch libraries. This necessity and the problem of meeting it require grave consideration by the librarian of to-day.

LIBRARIES WITH LIBRARY LEAGUES.

THE library league plan inaugurated about a year ago at the Cleveland Public Library has made its way into a number of other libraries, and is under consideration by several where it is not yet adopted. Question papers recently sent out to libraries where it was understood the league plan had been considered have supplied material for a brief statement as to the present extent of the system.

Besides the Cleveland Library League, the pioneer in the field, leagues have been organized in the Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa.; Dayton (O.) Public Library, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library, De Witt (Ia.) Public Library, the James Prendergast Library of Jamestown, N. Y., and the Minneapolis Public Library. The organization of a league is being considered by the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, Peter White Public Library of Marquette, Mich., Menomonie (Wis.) Memorial Free Library, Michigan City (Ind.) Public Library, New Haven (Ct.) Public Library, St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library, and Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.

The plan of the Cleveland league is followed without change in most cases, though the Dayton league has been organized for vacation reading only, during July and August,

when the library's school department is opened to the children. In Michigan City the library has as yet only adopted the Maxson book-mark for the children's use, but "may possibly organize a league in the fall." The Aguilar Free Library of New York has as yet taken no steps toward a league, "but may do so in the future"; and at Utica the only deterrent to the plan is lack of facilities, "for already we have more juvenile enthusiasm than we can care for till we have a room for it, rather than an alcove 12 x 12 for our 3000 children." The Braddock league, organized in October, 1897, has a membership of 266, and has held two meetings. The president and vice-president are elected by the children from themselves, the secretary is one of the library assistants, while the librarian "holds non-official position of advisory friend and assistant plan-maker"; it has already shown results in better care of books. In Eau Claire the league has 424 members. "Lists of 75 or 100 good juvenile books are soon to be furnished the league; as the books are read the lists are to be marked, and handed in by the middle of June." At the Prendergast Library a league was formed Oct. 7, 1897. The membership is 652 and constantly increasing; greater care of books is apparent. A prize essay contest for members was held soon after the league was formed, and was described in the JOURNAL for January, p. 33. The Minneapolis league has 7000 members and is still growing; it has proved useful as an advertising medium among the children and is leading to better care of books.

Regarding the effect of the league upon the books read, answers are vague, but results in this direction do not seem noticeable. One librarian says: "We hope for excellent results from it as regards proper handling and care of books; as to the character of the books taken, I do not see how any effect is likely to come." Two others hope eventually to work toward improving the reading by means of the league. Apparently the Cleveland library is so far the only one to establish reading clubs among the children through the league; but the movement, in most of the libraries, is so recent that its full usefulness cannot yet be easily estimated.

CHILDREN IN ENGLISH LIBRARIES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Literature* for March 5, regarding the provision made for children at the Leyton Public Library, and correcting the impression "that the provisions made for juvenile readers at the Passmore Edwards and other libraries are similar to those at Leyton." He says: "As has been already stated in the daily papers, Leyton provides for the literary needs of children in a unique and thorough manner. There is no age limit, the children can change books at any time before 7 p.m., and they may take out any book except fiction intended solely for adults. Inquiry will show that in none of these three points does any other public library resemble Leyton." This may be true of English libraries, but there are plenty of American libraries where children have the same privileges as at Leyton.

THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF
THE N. E. A.

THE 1897 conference of the National Educational Association, held in Milwaukee last July, marked the first general meeting of the Library Department of the association, organized at the previous (1896) conference. At the Milwaukee meeting the field before the department was reviewed and it was decided to appoint two committees, of teachers and librarians, one to consider the relations of libraries and schools, the other to report on the preparation of reading lists for school use.* The committees appointed under the action of the department at the Milwaukee meeting are at work on their respective reports for the meeting in July. The composition of the committees is as follows:

Committee on Relations of Public Libraries to Public Schools. — Chairman, John C. Dana, Public Library, Springfield, Mass.; S. S. Green, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland, O.; Mary Wright Plummer, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lutie E. Stearns, Milwaukee, Wis.; James E. Russell, Teachers' College, N. Y.; Richard Hardy, Ishpeming, Mich.; L. D. Harvey, Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee on Preparation of Reading Lists — Chairman, Frank D. Hutchins, Sec. Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.; A. W. Rankin, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Hannah P. James, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Miss Caroline Hewins, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.; Supt. Sherman Williams, Glens Falls, N. Y.; H. R. Pattengill, Lansing, Mich.

The hope of some of the leading members of the department that the committee on the relation of public libraries to public schools might, in due time, present a report which should take rank in its field of investigation with the epoch-making reports of the committees of Ten, Fifteen, and Twelve, cannot be realized this year. The field is broad enough, and the importance of the work is sufficiently great to warrant the investigation, study, and labor involved in making such a report, but to make such an investigation and study of the problem, to prepare and put it into form so that it may be made available for use, it is absolutely necessary that several hundred dollars should be available for the payment of the expenses necessarily involved in doing such work properly. To do this work as it must be done, before any such comprehensive report can be made, it is necessary that a considerable sum of money be expended for preliminary printing and for postage.

The members of the committee must meet and organize in detail the plan of work, and personal investigation of the modes and results of library work in connection with the public schools, as carried on in different localities, must be made by the members of the committee.

When all the results of written reports to the committee, and personal investigation by its members have been made, the committee must again meet to compare notes, collate and eliminate material, and assign the preparation of specific parts of the report to sub-committees or to individual members of the general committee.

When these separate parts of the report have been prepared by the individuals charged with their preparation, another meeting of the committee should be held to bring these parts into proper relation to each other and to weld them together into a consistent whole; and when all this has been done, the report must be printed before it will be of material value to those most interested or to those whom it is designed to interest.

To ask members of the committee to undertake this amount of work and to defray the necessary expenses is an absurdity, and to expect the work to be done without incurring the considerable expense above indicated is equally absurd.

The department has \$25 allowed it by the rules of the N. E. A. for all expenses incident to the meeting each year. This fact is sufficient to limit the scope of the report to be made this year.

An effort was made to secure from the executive committee of the N. E. A. an assurance that a larger sum might be put at the disposal of the committee, but the reply was that such action was not within their power; that the board of directors was the body which must authorize the expenditure of more for such purposes.

While the committee, for reasons stated, will not be able to make such a report as they would be glad to, and as most of those interested feel should be made, it is expected that the report this year will go far toward a full statement of the problems involved, and will serve to emphasize the most important phases of the work as to what is being accomplished and what should be done, and that it will not be without suggestions as to methods by which desired results can be reached, leaving the organization of effort and details in their full scope for the work of a future committee.

The plan for the annual conference at Washington is to give up the entire session on July 11 to the report of the committee and to the discussion of topics suggested by the report.

The session on July 12 will be devoted to a consideration of the report of the committee on the preparation of reading lists. It is believed that the concentration of thought and discussions upon these two lines of work will be productive of better results than could be secured by attempting to cover a wider field.

The local committee are arranging to have special facilities afforded members of the department for inspecting the Congressional Library and the methods employed in so great a library for accomplishing the work for which it was designed.

The members of the department should make united effort to secure for next year such an appropriation by the board of directors as will make it possible to do the work needed to prepare a report commensurate with the importance of the subject.

It is hoped that all interested in making the public libraries more valuable to the public, through the public schools, will interest themselves in securing a large attendance at the Washington meeting.

* For report of the meeting, see *L. J.*, August, 1897, p. 389.

PRATT INSTITUTE HERO EXHIBIT.

It would be difficult to imagine an exhibit better adapted to library work with children or schools than the "exhibition of heroes," held in the children's department of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., during several weeks in February. It consisted of portraits of men and women who were truly heroic, interpreting heroism not alone as physical courage, but as embracing acts of endurance, self-sacrifice, self-denial and duty, that were heroic in the highest sense. The portraits included fine photographs from the library's art department, portrait clippings from periodicals, examples from the scrap-book collection of the children's room, and portraits in books. Each was accompanied by a brief biographical sketch, typewritten, and they were placed on bulletin boards, fastened about the walls, or, in the case of book portraits, arranged on low tables near the librarian's desk.

The heroes represented in the exhibit included, as heroes of antiquity, Moses, Socrates, David, and Sir Galahad; as saints and martyrs, St. John the Baptist, St. Cecilia, St. Barbara, St. Margaret, St. Agnes; as national heroes, Jeanne d'Arc, William of Orange, Andreas Hofer, Wellington, Kossuth, Garibaldi, Queen Louise of Prussia, Washington, Nathan Hale, Franklin, Captain Lawrence, Lincoln, Grant, Col. Robert Shaw, Barbara Frietchie; as heroes of religion and philanthropy, Savonarola, Sir Thomas More, Martin Luther, George Fox, Father Jogues, Livingstone, Gordon, Florence Nightingale, Dorothea Dix, Father Damien, John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Clara Barton, Grace Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth; as heroes of exploration, Columbus, Sir John Franklin, Henry M. Stanley, George W. De Long. There were others also, among them Sir Walter Scott, as representing simple honesty and duty in his long struggle with debt; the "little hero of Harlem," as shown in Miss Cary's poem; and a board devoted to the every-day heroism of firemen, fishermen, miners, and others. The breadth of scope in the plan and the variety of types of heroism represented made the exhibit most effective, and brought an inspiring sense of the full meaning of the word "heroic."

The exhibit proved wholly successful. It had been planned for a week, but it was continued for nearly three weeks, and it was decided that it should form part of the library exhibit to be shown at the Chautauqua conference of the A. L. A.

To discover the effects of the exhibition upon the children, question papers were prepared, which were given to children who desired them. No child was urged to answer the questions, and the endeavor was to obtain only the child's un-selfconscious and volunteered opinions. How far this was successful may be seen from the following report upon the exhibit, contributed by Miss M. W. Plummer:

First, the results of the exhibition, as shown in the answers to our paper of questions, given to those children who wanted to fill out the blanks.

These questions were: 1. What picture in the exhibition do you like best? 2. If you can, tell why you like it best? 3. Can you mention other names whose pictures are not in the exhibition? 4. Give the name of your favorite hero. 5. What do you think makes a hero? 6. What book or books have you read which have interested you in heroes?

In the answers to the first question, the American heroes of the exhibition, Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, with whose story the children were most familiar, proved the favorites. Benjamin Franklin and John Brown, Sir Galahad, Nathan Hale, Jeanne d'Arc, St. George, and Columbus were apparently equally popular. 98 answers in all were given to these questions.

Some of the reasons given in reply to question number 2 were as follows:

For preferring Washington, "Because he was such a plain man and was so modest at the inauguration" (this from a German boy). "Because he was the father of his country and never told a lie." "Because it is a very noble-looking picture; I like him because of his bravery." "Because he did so much for his country, was so just and so brave, and encouraged his men so nobly." "Because he was honest, brave, and wise."

For preferring Lincoln, "Because he was a self-made man" (from a girl of 10 years). "Because he stopped slavery." "Because he was brave and because it is an honorable face."

For preferring Grant, "Because he was cool, brave, and daring in the Mexican War" (from a girl of 13). "Because it is explained the best" (boy of 12). "Because at the beginning of the Civil War General Grant was a colonel in a western regiment, three years later he was appointed chief commander of the armies of the U. S." (girl of 12).

For preferring Jeanne d'Arc, "Because she was brave and a girl" (this from a boy).

For preferring Columbus, "I like best the picture of Columbus's men forgiving him at sight of land. I like it best, because when I see it I know what I am looking at, as I hear so much of him."

For preferring the picture of St. George and the dragon, "I don't know why. I just like it" (boy of eight). "Because he had many brave comrades. He also had courage and a manly countenance."

For preferring Franklin, "He did so much good for his country and spent more money for the U. S. than they ever could repay." "Because he discovered electricity. Without electricity how could we send telegrams?"

For preferring Nathan Hale, "Because he was a brave man and died for his country." "Because he went into the British camps to see what they were thinking of doing, and made all sorts of drawings of the camps."

For preferring Sir Galahad, "Because it represents the qualities most needed by man—honesty, compassion, and strength" (Jewish boy of 12). "Because he was a good and pure man" (girl of 14). "Because he was a brave man and undertook to look for the Holy Grail" (German Jew of 14).

For preferring St. Cecilia, "Because it represents one who died for her faith" (girl).

For preferring Grace Darling, "The reason I like the picture of Grace is the braveness of a young girl" (boy of 10).

In answer to the third question, 96 persons were given as heroes who did not figure in the exhibition. These ranged from Jesus to Froebel. These answers showed a considerable range of historical and biographical knowledge. One boy thought if David slaying Goliath was represented, Jack the Giant-killer ought to be. Perseus, Samson, Judas Maccabeus, Horatius, Alexander, Hannibal, Darius, Romulus, Alfred the Great, Cyrus, Caractacus, Rustum (from "Sohrab and Rustum"), Gideon, St. Peter, Napoleon, Achilles, Hector, and Ulysses were among the names suggested, giving us hints for an extension of the exhibition another year.

The favorite hero of the exhibition, Washington, proved to be the favorite even when these additions were suggested, and Lincoln came next as before.

The fifth question brought out some ideas which, whether gathered from the exhibition or from previous thought and reading, were most agreeably disappointing. We had expected to hear that bravery and a disposition to defend one's country were the marks of a hero, but we were rather surprised at such answers as these: "In ancient times a brave man only was a hero; but now in modern times a hero has to be brave and good *morally and virtually*"* (a Franco-German boy of 14). "Something very great. A fearless man who will risk his life for the benefit of others." "Anybody who is willing to risk his life for his country just for the sake of trying to help all he can during war or peace" (German girl of 12). "Suppose there should be a fire and some person or child was left in the burning building and another person saves them. That would be called heroic." "Bravery and control of one's self and also others." "Honest acts, boldness, courage and strength." "Bravery, justice, patriotism." "Brave and honest deeds, coolness and presence of mind." "Honesty, compassion, trustworthiness." "Kind and gentle, and brave and good, do what they think is right, no matter what people say." "Honesty, courage, truthfulness, pity, and a good cause."

Second, the results as shown by the use of the books about heroes. Many of these were already in the children's rooms, others were brought from the general library and placed there. They were reserved in the room until a certain date, partly to wait until the exhibition had been generally examined, partly to make them more desirable — and they have gone out constantly ever since the reserve was removed. The list was as follows:

INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHY.

Alcott, Louisa, *Life and letters*, by Cheney.
Alexander the Great, by Abbott.
Alfred the Great, by Abbott.
Columbus by Brooks.
" Story of, by Seelye.
Christ, *Life of for young people*, by Foote.

* The italics are the library's.

Franklin, Benjamin, *Autobiography*, ed. by Bigelow.
" " " " " ed. by Montgomery.
Franklin, Sir John, by Beesly.
Garfield, James A. (*Log cabin to White House*), by Thayer.
Grant, Ulysses S., *Boy life of*, by Knox.
" " " " " Life, by Stoddard.
" " " " " True story of, by Brooks.
" " " " " (From tannery to White House), by Thayer.
Jones, Paul, by Abbott.
Lafayette, *Life of*, by Farmer.
Larcom, Lucy (*New England girlhood*), by Larcom.
Lincoln, Abraham, *Life of*, by Brooks.
" " " " " True story of, by Brooks.
" " " " " Life of, by Coffin.
" " " " " Children's life of, by Putnam.
" " " " " (Pioneer home to White House), by Thayer.
Luther, Martin, *Boyhood of*, by Mayhew.
Mary, Queen of Scots, by Abbott.
Napoleon (*Boy of the first empire*), by Brooks.
Nelson, *Life of*, by Southey.
Peter the Great, *Hist. of*, by Abbott.
Standish, Miles, *Life of*, by Abbott.
Washington, George, *Life of*, by Abbott.
" " " " " True story of, by Brooks.
" " " " " Life of, by Hale.
" " " " " by Headley.
" " and his country, by Irving.
George, *Life of*, by Scudder.
" " " " " by Stoddard.
" " " " " (From farm-house to White House), by Thayer.
Wellington, Duke of, *Life of*, by Waite.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY.

Andrews, *Ten boys who lived on the road from long ago to now*.
Bolton, *Famous American statesmen*.
" " English "
" " leaders among men.
" " " " women.
" " men of science.
" " types of womanhood.
" " voyages and explorers.
" Poor boys who became famous.
Brockett and Vaughan, *Woman's work in the Civil War*.
Brooks, *Historic boys*.
Coffin, *Boys of '96*.
" Boys of '61.
Colerick, *Adventures of pioneer children*.
Edgar, *Great men and gallant deeds*.
Farmer, *Girl's book of famous queens*.
" *Boys' book of famous rulers*.
Francillon, *Gods and heroes*.
Hale, *Boys' heroes*.
Higginson, *Book of American explorers*.
" *United States history*.
Humphrey, *Adventures of early discoverers*.
" *How New England was made*.
Jonhnot, *Ten great events in history*.
Keary, *Heroes of Asgard*.
Kindersley, *Heroes of chivalry*.
Kingsley, *Heroes*.
Moleworth, *Stories of the saints*.
Lossing, *Two spies*.
Owen, *Heroines of domestic life*.
Pratt, *American history stories*.
Seawell, *Twelve naval heroes*.
Smith, *Noble womanhood*.
Whymper, *Heroes of the Arctic*.
Yonge, *Golden deeds*.

FICTION AND POETRY.

Bellamy and Goodwin, eds., *Open sesame*, v. 1, 2, 3.
Clough, *Columbus* (in "Heart of oak" books, v. 4).
Craik, *John Halifax*.
Fitzgerald, "When Sir Walter Scott lay dying" (in "Heart of oak" books, v. 4).
Henley, ed., *Lyra heroica*.
Kipling, *Captains courageous*.
Lowell, *Vision of Sir Launfal*.
Macaulay, *Lays of ancient Rome*.
Malory, *Boys' King Arthur*.
Tilston, ed., *Heroic ballads*.
Tennyson, *Charge of the Light Brigade* (in "Heart of oak" books, v. 4).
" *Sir Galahad* (in "Heart of oak" books, v. 5).

Third, the results as shown in attendance and interest.

From the report made by the assistant-in-charge I quote several paragraphs. "If it were possible to translate freely and fully the interest of the many children, manifested by look and manner, who have come again and again to look at the pictures, the report would be more worthy of its subject. But interest in the exhibition has not been confined to the children. Postal cards announcing the exhibition were sent to the principals and the heads of departments of many of the public schools, and to the individual teachers of those schools nearest the library, from the fifth primary grade to the fourth grammar grade inclusive; the teachers have responded very well. A number of parents have visited the room; some of them coming to the desk to make themselves known, others leaving their relationship to be discovered by reason of their small companions.

"The children to whom individual attention has been given do not tire of the pictures, and their choice of books seems to be considerably affected by the wider range of subjects opened to them by the introduction of new characters.

"It is worthy of note that nothing has been lost and none of the pictures have been defaced in any way during the exhibition. The room has sometimes been so crowded that it has been impossible to watch closely, but with the exception of the removal of a thumb-tack occasionally, nothing has been disturbed.

"After Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, Jeanne d'Arc seems to have interested the children more than any of the others. Many, most of the children with whom I have talked, had never heard of her and knew little of France. The De Monvel illustrations have interested more children than any book we have ever used. The color and the action appeal to them very strongly."

Altogether, we are sure the exhibition has been well worth while, and feel that we have found a new way of reaching the children and of leading their reading in a definite and desirable direction.

BEST 50 BOOKS OF 1897 FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY.

A LIST of 500 of the leading books of 1897, compiled at the New York State Library, was submitted in January to the librarians of New York state and others, to obtain an expression of opinion as to the best 50 books of the year past to be added to a village library. From 157 lists returned the following choice is indicated. There are 52 books listed, as four books in the 49th rank received the same number of votes.

RANK.	VOTES.
1. Mitchell. Hugh Wynne.....	129
2. Allen. Choir invisible.....	121
3. Kipling. Captains courageous.....	116
4. Nansen. Farthest north.....	111
5. Davis. Soldiers of fortune.....	104
6. Fiske. Old Virginia and her neighbors. 94	
7. Brooks. Century book of American Revolution.....	88

RANK.	VOTES.
8. Wilkins. Jerome	88
9. Harrison. This country of ours.....	84
10. Stevenson. St. Ives.....	82
11. Steel. On the face of the waters.....	78
12. Adams. Dictionary of American authors.....	75
13. Mahan. Interest of America in sea power.....	74
14. Tennyson. Alfred, Lord Tennyson....	74
15. McCarthy. History of our own times.....	73
16. Mitchell. American lands and letters..	70
17. McCarthy. Story of Gladstone's life...	68
18. Wyckoff. The workers.....	67
19. Mahan. Life of Nelson	61
20. Stowe. Life and letters	59
21. Clemens. Following the equator.....	57
22. Crawford. Corleone.....	56
23. Bigelow. White man's Africa.....	55
24. Campbell. Household economics.....	54
25. Lang. Pink fairy book.....	54
26. Wright. Citizen Bird.....	53
27. Gibson. Eye spy.....	52
28. Chapman. Bird life	51
29. Howells. Landlord at Lion's Head...	49
30. Caine. The Christian.....	47
31. Scott. In Kedar's tents	47
32. Guerber. Stories of famous operas ...	46
33. Bryce. Impressions of South Africa...	44
34. Palgrave. Golden treasury of modern poetry	44
35. Tyler. Literary history of the American Revolution	44
36. Winsor. Westward movement	44
37. Abbott. Theology of an evolutionist..	43
38. Bates. Talks on the study of literature.	43
39. Bellamy. Equality	42
40. Browning. (Mrs.) Letters	42
41. Phelps. Story of Jesus Christ.....	41
42. Stockton. Great stone of Sardis.....	41
43. Crockett. Lochinvar.....	39
44. Hawkins. Phroso.....	39
45. Blackmore. Dariel	38
46. Comstock. Insect life.....	38
47. Davis. Cuba in war time.....	38
48. Stedman. Poems now first collected...	38
49. Adams. Sunlight and shadow.....	37
50. Baldwin. School management and school methods.....	37
51. Ford. Story of an untold love.....	37
52. Mathews. Familiar features of the roadside	37

Roughly classified, it will be seen that the list includes 17 titles in fiction; five in biography; five in description and travel; five in natural science; three each in history, social science, and literature; two each in juveniles, poetry, and religion; and one each in reference books, education, fine arts, and music. The list is printed in pamphlet form and is followed by a full list of books receiving five votes or more, arranged in subject order.

Regarding the "best book lists" published annually by the New York State Library, Mr. Dewey makes the following interesting announcement:

"Hereafter the best books of each year will be printed in an annotated bibliography bulletin, to be issued as soon as practicable after

January. For several years the Public Libraries Division has printed 1000 copies of a list of 500 of the leading books of the year, made up with the assistance of librarians and experts in various departments. This list is sent out widely for criticisms. About 200 study it and return copies marked with their votes as to the most valuable books of the year for the average public library. All having five or more votes are printed in subject order, with the number of votes received appended to each title. The 50 books having the most votes are given in order of rank, and the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 prefixed to their titles indicate respectively the best 20 books, the next 30, the next 50, and other important books from the list. The smallest library can buy from the no. 1 books; those able to get more than 20 from numbers 1 and 2 combined, which gives the best 50; while numbers 1, 2, and 3 combined give the best 100 books in the judgment of the state book board. This judgment will not always coincide with the popular vote, and hereafter the list will be issued as from the board which will be responsible for the decisions. Some of those who vote are far from expert critics, but it is a most valuable bibliographic exercise for them. They become familiar with the best titles of the year chosen by recognized authority from various parts of the country, and if their vote has little value to us, the effort to give it wisely is of the greatest practical service to them. We shall no longer be guided simply by the number of votes cast for each book, but shall give due weight to the ability of each to pass judgment and make up the list in the way to give the best average selection.

"The new feature is the addition of annotations, and it is expected that the list will be widely used not only for libraries but for private buyers, and also by readers who wish to make selections from the best books of the year."

BOOK LISTS OF 1897.

BESIDES the useful select list of books of 1897 suitable for small libraries, issued by the New York State Library, several suggestive lists of books of the year past have been published. The Connecticut Public Library Committee devotes "Connecticut Public Library document no. 1, 1898," to books of 1897 recommended to town and village-libraries. This is a classed list, partially annotated, embracing about 175 titles, a number of which, however, are of books issued in 1896. Naturally many titles duplicate the New York list, but there are numerous variations, and a comparison is interesting. One of the most careful of the annual book lists is that published in the "Bibliographical contributions" of Bowdoin College, of which no. 7, March, 1898, listing "100 books of 1897," has just appeared. In this list novels and juveniles are limited to 15 titles, and other departments are given special attention, while the annotations, with their references to favorable or unfavorable reviews of the books noted,

are an excellent feature. "The novels of 1897" are recorded and appraised in a pamphlet compiled and published by W. M. Griswold, of Cambridge, Mass. Between 400 and 500 novels are listed, first in an alphabetic author list, and then in a suggestive subject classification; there are brief annotations—not more than a word or two of characterization, such as "loathsome," "dramatic," "highly praised"—indication of the critical journal supplying the verdict, with date of review and date or subject of story. All this information, with the entry itself, by an ingenious system of abbreviation, is compressed into two or three lines. In the subject division books are arranged first under countries—the United States, subdivided by cities or states, covering three and a half pages. Then follow such headings as Fanciful, Humorous, Ideas (subdivided under Bohemianism, Community-life, Insanity, etc.), Occupations, over a page of "unclassified" titles, and a juvenile division listing nine books, none of which seem especially excellent.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARY USE.

C. A. Cutter in the 3d rpt. of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

WHEN our temporary rules were adopted in 1894, it was provided that books should be lent only to persons above the age of 12. This limit is a very common one among the older libraries; it is the limit which has always existed in this city. But, with the fast-increasing feeling that children should be drawn to the library much earlier in order to get the reading-habit well established before they go to work, or form other less desirable habits, many libraries have lowered the limit, many others have abolished it altogether. I approve of the latter course and recommend its adoption here, but with certain very important restrictions. It is not well that children should bury themselves in books and lose the benefit of outdoor play; it is equally bad that they should read when they ought to be pursuing their school studies. The library cannot control them in either respect; the parent ought to. Children should be granted reading-rights only with the knowledge and express consent of their parents. Parental control would be obtained directly by the following rule:

"Any inhabitant of Northampton shall be entitled to the full use of the library for four years, on signing the proper application and the agreement to observe the rules. Persons under 18 years of age must have in addition a signed promise of a parent (or person standing in the place of a parent) agreeing to be responsible for any loss or damage to the books of the library used by the applicant. Books are not to be lent for use out of the building to children under 12 years of age except by written permission of a parent (or person standing in the place of a parent), who shall specify whether the books are to be lent at all times or under restrictions."

The forms to be used under this rule would be the following:

I,....., resident in
Northampton, desire that my daughter { now.....years
old, should be allowed to borrow books from the Forbes Library.

[The parent or guardian must sign whichever of the following forms he or she prefers, and cross out the other two:]

[FORM 1.]

I desire that books be given to my { son
daughter { now
ward only
during the school vacation.

[FORM 2.]

I desire that books be given to my { son
daughter { now
ward only
during the school vacation, and the day before a holiday
(the books to be returned the day after the holiday), and
on Fridays (the books to be returned the next Monday).

[FORM 3.]

I am willing that books should be given { son
to my { daughter
ward only
on any day when the library is open.

[This permission can be revoked or changed at any time by the parent or guardian.]

I,....., ask for a book pocket as permitted by my....., and promise to obey the rules of the library while using it.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Secretary: Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CONFERENCE.

GREETING FROM THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

The following welcome to Chautauqua comes to the A. L. A. from the officers of the Chautauqua Assembly:

The officers of the Chautauqua Assembly are greatly interested in the visit of the American librarians to Chautauqua Lake. Chautauqua has represented for more than 20 years an earnest effort to promote systematic reading. Its officers feel that the institution has had some part, at least, in helping to create that intelligent demand for literature which the librarians of the United States are so wisely and vigorously seeking to increase and direct.

The town of Chautauqua is only an hour by steamer from Lakewood, where the association is to hold its meetings. The session for at least one day will be held at Chautauqua. The members of the association will be heartily welcomed and offered the freedom of the city, which is more than an empty compliment, since it involves the remitting of the citizen's tax levied upon all members of the community for the support of the public lectures, concerts, and entertainments of many kinds.

The assembly season opens on June 29

and closes August 22. On July 9 the summer schools, offering nearly 100 courses under 70 or more instructors, will begin their work. The program of lectures for the fortnight July 2-15, will include a course of lectures on Shakespeare's dramas by Prof. Richard G. Moulton, formerly of the Cambridge University Extension, now of the University of Chicago; a course of lectures on the struggle for freedom of conscience, by Prof. Gaston Bonet Maury, of the Protestant Theological Faculty of the University of Paris; a course on early American history, by Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Madison, Wis. In addition to these lecture courses, there will be at least two others by prominent men.

Besides the more serious lectures, there will be concerts, readings, and evening entertainments, including two lectures illustrated with drawings by W. M. R. French, of the Chicago Art Institute; an illustrated lecture on English painters, by Mr. A. T. Van Laer; and a prize spelling match, which is one of the annual features of the Chautauqua season.

Members of the library association will be interested in visiting the various classes of the 12 schools which begin their work on Saturday, July 9. Members of the association will be admitted freely as visitors during the week following the Lakewood gathering.

SPECIAL LIBRARY EXHIBIT.

While publishers, book-firms, and dealers in library supplies and fittings are arranging for space in which to display their goods for the inspection of all in attendance at the A. L. A., it is hoped that the librarians will not fail to respond to the request to send something for a special library exhibition. In the March issue of the JOURNAL, librarians were asked to prepare for this exhibition sets of working supplies, mounted for inspection, and to bring or send special appliances that had been contrived for needs in their own library and, having been found helpful, might supply the same need in other libraries.

There is great interest at present in the circulation of music and photographs. A number of libraries have already introduced one or both; let these contribute samples of binding music, part music especially, lists of music showing selection and classification, methods of circulation; likewise photographs, lists, mountings, methods of circulation, etc. Such a display will be most helpful to those who are hoping to add either music or photographs to their libraries.

Everyone who has printed a bulletin or catalog within the past two years is earnestly requested to send or bring a sample copy, that this important side of library work may be properly represented, and an opportunity offered everyone to make a careful and comparative study of this ever-present problem. Covers for periodicals in reading-rooms and periodical check-lists will add greatly to the completeness of the exhibition.

The Photographers' Association of America meets on Lake Chautauqua for the third suc-

sive time, its meeting following that of the A. L. A. One of the important features of their meeting, and the photographers say the most helpful, is the exhibition of photographs, every member displaying photos to illustrate his year's work and progress in the art. This exhibition is frequently referred to as "an acre of photographs," for it fills a building that has the floor space of an acre. If other associations find an exhibition of the work of their members profitable, why not the librarians?

Let all help to make this exhibition of working supplies and appliances, music, photographs, catalogs, bulletins, magazine covers, etc., a success! All librarians, whether they hope to attend the conference or not, are urged to lend practical aid to this plan, by sending something for the exhibition. Miss Hazeltine, of the local committee, will be glad to receive communications regarding contributions for this exhibit, and answer any questions of ways and means.

COMMITTEES AND RATES.

The first program of the Chautauqua meeting will be printed this month. There are growing indications that it will be the largest meeting yet held. Local committees and hotel rates have been arranged as follows:

Executive: Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Chairman; Eleazer Green, Secretary; Daniel H. Post, Treasurer; Solomon Jones, L. B. Warner, W. H. Proudfit, R. N. Marvin, F. E. Gifford.

Reception: Edgar P. Putnam, Chairman.

Entertainment: Sheldon B. Broadhead, Chairman.

Finance: Henry H. Cooper, Chairman.

Printing: William S. Bailey, Chairman.

Rates.

At the hotels: The Waldmere, The Kent; \$2.50 per day, either one or two in a room.

At cottages: \$1.50 per day, either one or two in a room.

Rooms may be engaged in advance at either hotel or at the cottages, by addressing Miss Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown, New York.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR SERIALS.

In his paper read before the Interstate meeting in Evanston, in February, Mr. C. W. Andrews gave some interesting facts regarding the progress of the work of issuing printed catalog cards for serials, recently undertaken by the Harvard, Columbia, Boston Public, New York Public, and John Crerar libraries, under the auspices of the Publishing Section. He stated that there were then 13 complete subscriptions and 13 partial subscriptions, and that the probabilities of the success of the plan were very favorable. "It is estimated that the 184 periodicals to be analyzed will furnish about 3000 titles per annum, so that the 13 full subscriptions cover 39,000 titles or 117,000 cards, at a maximum cost of \$1170, and the 13 partial subscriptions about 4700 titles or 14,000 cards, at a maximum cost of \$211. Both together cover

43,700 titles or over 131,000 cards, at a maximum cost of \$1381. This work would cost, if done separately by the individual libraries, even at the low rate of 25c. per title, some \$11,000. There arises in this connection the questions of the choice between complete and partial subscription and of the number of copies of each title. Of course, if a library is taking two-thirds the whole list, it is as cheap to make the full subscription, and even if a library felt that it could not do this for itself, it might still find an academy or society, or neighboring college, willing to help it do so, for the sake of the index that would thus be made available for its own use. While it is evident that the number of copies must be determined by individual needs, I confess surprise at the large proportion of subscribers who are contented with two copies. One great advantage of printed cards is the possibility they afford of entering a work under several headings, and it has been my experience that the great majority of scientific works can be regarded from at least two points of view. Therefore I should consider three entries, one author, and two subject, as the minimum for any library wishing to make its books really available, while personally I go further, and would catalog the work both in an alphabetical and classed subject arrangement."

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA STATE L. COMMISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohier, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: G. T. Clark, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: F. J. Teggart, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford P. O.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The association having held its first meeting on Washington's birthday, 1895, the regular meeting for February was this year postponed to the 22d also. Advantage of the public holiday was taken to make an excursion into the

country by visiting the Leland Stanford Junior University. The 38 members who attended arrived at Palo Alto at noon. An hour's visit was then paid to the Leland Stanford Jr. Museum, after which the party—increased by local forces to 50—sat down to lunch together in Roble Hall. At two o'clock the president called the meeting to order in one of the university lecture rooms, and Mr. H. C. Nash, on behalf of the university, welcomed the visiting librarians.

Dr. E. Dana Durand, late legislative librarian at Albany, N. Y., gave a full and interesting description of the New York State Library and its library school, pointing out that the library was a department of the University of the State of New York, the executive office which supervises all its secondary and higher educational institutions in the state, and reviewing the local work of the library and its broad influence upon the library development of the state through the university extension department of the university.

Dr. Edward D. Ross, head of the department of sociology in Leland Stanford, followed with a telling address, entitled "The relation of libraries to righteousness." Dr. Ross had sought to discover whether there was in reality a sufficient justification for the expenditure of public money in providing free books. Such expenditure he considered could only be justified by clear proof of a great benefit to our democratic institutions. This benefit he found in the power of literature to break down sectional prejudices and narrowness by its appeal to what is universally human in our emotions and sympathies.

After the meeting had adjourned the members spent the time until 6 p.m. in visiting the various points of interest in the vicinity.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Secretary.*

THE regular monthly meeting was held in the San Francisco Free Public Library, Friday evening, March 10.

The resolution, notice of which had been given at the February meeting, to change the name of the association from "Library Association of Central California" to "California Library Association," was introduced by Mr. A. M. Jellison, seconded by Mr. A. J. Cleary, and adopted by an unanimous vote.

Messrs. J. C. Rowell and H. C. Nash, committee on "copyright depositories," reported that they were in receipt of a large correspondence on the subject from librarians and others. Many of the former seemed indifferent to the scheme, and some of the latter were strongly opposed to it. The press had described the committee as "highway robbers." Late reports from Senator Perkins, who has the bill in charge, seemed to indicate that there was small chance of the bill being passed during the present session of Congress. The report of the committee was accepted as "progress," and the committee was continued.

The following resolution was presented by the secretary, and seconded by Mr. P. J. Healy:

"That in consideration of the lack of library facilities in San Francisco, and in view of the projected disposal of

two large libraries in San Francisco (Odd Fellows' Library and the Sutro Library),

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take steps to agitate the question of securing these libraries for the city of San Francisco."

The president and Mr. R. E. Cowan having spoken in opposition to the motion, an amendment to postpone action to the next meeting was introduced and carried.

It was decided that the May meeting be held at Sacramento on May 30.

The need of an official organ for the association, which might serve to report the proceedings at length, was taken up. Mr. A. M. Jellison reported that the editor of the *Western Journal of Education*, the official educational organ of the state, had offered the association a page in each issue of the *Journal*. It was resolved that this offer be accepted, and the secretary of the association was instructed to act as editor.

A valuable and interesting series of papers, devoted to a review of "The books of 1897," were then read. Prof. Wm. D. Armes, of the University of California, dealt with "Literature and biography"; Prof. Kendric C. Babcock noticed the most important works on "History and social science," which had appeared in English, French, and German during the year; Miss Emily I. Wade, of San Francisco Public Library, characterized briefly the more notable works of fiction and books for the young; Mr. D. Paul Elder spoke of "Notable undertakings in publishing."

FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Secretary.*

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Box 1589, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

Secretary: Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

Treasurer: Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

Secretary: C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

Treasurer: Miss L. A. Field, Decatur.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. W. Thompson, Evanston.

Secretary: Miss Cornelia Marvin, Scoville Institute, Oak Park.

Treasurer: Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. C. Leach, Public Library, Kokomo.

Secretary: Albert Faurot, Rose Polytechnic Institute Library, Terre Haute.

Treasurer: Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Alice G. Chandler, Town Library, Lancaster.

Secretary: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Boston.

Treasurer: Miss A. L. Sargent, Public Library, Medford.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Mrs. A. F. Parsons, Public Library, Bay City.

Treasurer: Miss Lucy Ball, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

Secretary: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Mrs. M. E. Abell, Public Library, Beatrice.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. P. Hill, Public Library, Newark.

Secretary: Miss Beatrice Winser, Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

JOINT MEETING WITH PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE second joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held at Atlantic City, Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26, 1898, and proved wholly enjoyable to the 125 or more persons in attendance. The Grand Atlantic Hotel was again chosen for headquarters, and as occurred last year a number of library people from other states were present. Most of the delegates arrived on Friday, and the majority remained over until Monday morning.

The first session opened on Friday evening at 8.30, Mr. J. G. Barnwell, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, presiding. Mr. F. P. Hill, on behalf of the New Jersey Library Association, greeted the members present, and Mayor F. P. Stoy, of Atlantic City, delivered a short address of welcome. The response was made by Mr. Barnwell, who spoke of Atlantic City as it was at the time of his first visit some 30 years ago, and the great contrasts afforded at the present day.

Mr. J. F. Hall, editor of the Atlantic City *Union*, gave a short address on "Life at the ocean level," describing the benefits of sea breezes and a tempered climate, and touching upon the steps taken in Atlantic City a year ago toward securing a public library—steps that were the immediate result of the previous library conference.

Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, director of the Drexel Institute, had prepared a paper giving "Some reminiscences of the German side of Pennsylvania history," but was unable to be present, and in his absence the paper was read by Mr. John Thomson. It was an interesting historical *résumé* of the literary activities of the Germans of Pennsylvania. The work of F. D. Pastorius was described, and an interesting detail noted was the fact that the first protest against negro slavery in America emanated from the Pennsylvania Germans through Pastorius. Christopher Saur was, after Pastorius, one of the chief figures in the German side of Pennsylvania literary history, and the writer noted the "American Almanac" published by him in 1739 to 1777, the Ephrata hymn-books, and the Bible of 1742, as most important among the 150 books and pamphlets issued from his presses. The patriotism of the Pennsylvania Germans during the Revolution was touched upon, and the part that German thought and German literature has played in the development of our national life was interestingly shown. Facsimile illustrations of some of the early German publications were displayed, and in the brief discussion that followed, Mr. Warrington, of Drexel Institute, said that music was first printed in this country from movable types by Saur in Germantown, years before it was so printed in New England.

The subject of the Chautauqua conference of the A. L. A. was introduced by Mr. Barnwell, and W. R. Eastman made a statement of the plans so far outlined for that conference and urged all present to attend it. Mr. H. J. Carr added a few words to the same effect, describing the local attractions of the meeting-place and emphasizing the restfulness that it was hoped would be a special feature of the conference.

Mr. Barnwell then brought up the subject of the need of a free public library in Atlantic City, and the subject was generally discussed. Mr. Thomson spoke of the work accomplished in Reading, where a library debt of \$10,500 was cleared off by public subscription and the library placed on a firm and independent footing, and of the results achieved by interested citizens at Camden, N. J., where a public library is now in process of organization. Mr. T. L. Montgomery, Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Rose of Camden spoke briefly, and Mayor Stoy closed the discussion by expressing his hope that the library plan might be carried to fulfilment after the two immediate needs of the city for a hospital and a city hall had been satisfied, but stating that these needs at present must take precedence over all others. The session was adjourned at about 10 o'clock.

The second session opened at 10.45 on Satur-

day morning, thus giving opportunity for an after-breakfast constitutional along the boardwalk. "The library and the schools" was the subject of an earnest address by A. J. Demarest, of Hoboken, who described the advantages of such co-operation to the teacher as well as to the scholar. He touched upon the method of teaching geography by "journeys"—the teacher taking the class upon imaginary tours, which are illustrated by picture and story, and referred to the great aid the library could give in this study, in the teaching of history and in similar subjects. He recommended the establishment of a school library collection, the books to be sent as travelling libraries to the public schools of a city, and urged the use of the library's resources in developing and improving supplementary reading.

"The use of popular periodicals in reference work" was presented in an admirable paper by Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Co. He divided magazines into two classes, the popular and the technical, and his paper was a practical and lucid summary of the means by which the former class might be made most useful for reference purposes. Mr. Warrington, of Drexel Institute, spoke briefly on the subject, alluding to the *Athenian Oracle* and *British Apollo*, composed exclusively of questions and answers, which were published in weekly numbers in the early part of the 18th century. He regarded *Littell's Living Age* as the most important periodical for an American library, "because there is no other publication that will give so full an assortment of the best articles from the English periodicals." The *Atlantic Monthly* he considered most valuable as a distinctively American magazine, but as a rule he deprecated the use of popular magazines in serious reference work, the articles contained therein "being generally written by men or women with little knowledge of their subjects beyond what they have obtained from a few text-books."

"Holland, some reminiscences of travel," was the next subject, presented by George Watson Cole, who apologized for the untechnical theme assigned to him, adding, however, that the connection between Holland and the printing press might serve as its excuse. Mr. Cole described his visits to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Delft, The Hague, Leyden, Amsterdam, Zutphen and other Netherlands cities, and gave glimpses of the Plantin museum, the Gutenberg press, and the first beginnings of the printing art.

Mr. W. R. Weeks, of Newark, spoke briefly on "Towns and boroughs in New Jersey without public libraries." He said that there were but 17 public libraries in the entire state, described the failure of the library commission bill passed by the legislature last year and vetoed by the governor, and spoke of the work done later in the cause by the women's clubs of the state, which had resulted in the passage but three days since of a bill authorizing the establishment of travelling libraries. Miss Theresa Hitchler read a letter from W. R. Kimball, vice-president of the New Jersey Library Association, upon the need of library

legislation in the state, and after a short discussion the session was adjourned at 12:45.

The final session was called to order on Saturday evening at 8:45, Mr. Barnwell presiding. The original program had been somewhat modified, owing to the absence of two of the expected speakers, and the first paper read was on "Modern Spanish novelists," by Miss M. W. Plummer, of the Pratt Institute Free Library. Miss Plummer's survey of Spanish fiction was sympathetic and interesting. Despite the stern and often gloomy characteristics, so frequently believed to be the dominant note in the works of the Spanish novelists of to-day, she found that "the Spanish novel is tonic in its effect, and one rises from its reading encouraged rather than discouraged." The four novelists whose work was reviewed were Valera, whose "Pepita Ximinez" and "Doña Luz" were regarded as most representative; Galdos, as revealed in "Marianela," "Doña Perfecta," and "Leon Roche"; Valdes, whose art is shown at its best in "Maxima," "Froth," "The grandee," and "Sister St. Sulpice"; and Señora Bazan, as represented in her remarkable novel, "Morriña."

In place of the paper on "Travelling libraries in New Jersey," by Mrs. E. B. Horton, who was unable to be present, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, of the New York State Library School, opened a discussion on "The need of library literature for free dissemination," which awakened general interest. She spoke of the constant inquiries received from persons planning or interested in library development in small cities or towns, and the need of having "library tracts" to meet such demands for information as to what the library movement was and how it might best be aided. Pamphlets giving extracts from such addresses as those of Mr. Larned at Lake Placid and at Cleveland, or from kindred utterances, would meet this need, and the question of supplying these was well worth consideration. Mr. Hill thought that such tracts should be prepared by the A. L. A. or the Publishing Section for gratuitous distribution, and moved that such a series of library tracts be recommended for preparation to the A. L. A. Others who spoke in hearty endorsement of the plan were Miss T. L. Kelso, R. P. Hayes, and W. R. Eastman, and Mr. Hill's motion was suspended until the main program should be completed.

"Notes on readers" was the title of a short paper by Miss Helen E. Haines, in which the reader was seen from his own point of view, instead of from the librarian's standpoint. The readers noted were the unliterary readers, to whom reading is a pleasant idleness, bearing little relation to the real business or routine of life. Their tastes were definite, along certain lines, yet wholly uncritical, and their likings, "however far below ideal literary standards, are yet harmless enough." In emphasizing the pedagogical aspect of the library, the librarian, she thought, not only narrowed the library's field of work — perhaps usefully — but narrowed his own mental vision, inducing mental myopia and setting up a standard of pedagogic egotism

in place of a broad-minded and sympathetic understanding of his public.

Mr. C. A. Cutter followed with a delightful description of "An experience in reading," begun with his youngest son when between six and seven years old, and carried on for about 10 years. The "experience" consisted in reading aloud and talking over the books so read, and just as the reading itself had in the beginning no definite plan, so the selection of books was entirely accidental. "The Boston Athenaeum has not many children's books, but it has some—those children's books that are interesting to older people; and I am not at all sure that these are not the best books for children to read."

"Fiction in public libraries" was to have been presented by Mr. J. C. Dana, but in his absence his short paper was read by Miss Winser. It was a forcible arraignment of libraries that stultify their educational purpose by the circulation of trashy fiction—including in that definition all fiction not true to life or not recognized as good by competent authorities. The millions of novels issued from the hundreds of public libraries in this country, were, in the writer's opinion, a serious evil to the public and a perversion of the true mission of the library, and he believed that the close restriction of fiction would not militate against the library's popularity, as generally believed, but would rather strengthen its actual work as an educational force.

The matter of the proposed library tracts was then taken up again, and Mr. Hill's motion, "That the preparation and free distribution of pamphlets which may be useful and helpful to public libraries be referred to the executive committee of the A. L. A.," was passed. On motion of Mr. Carr a vote of thanks was passed to all speakers who had helped in the successful carrying out of the program, and after a little miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

Secretary: W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank Conover, Public Library, Dayton.

Secretary: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Treasurer: Martin Hensel, Public School Library, Columbus.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Ohio Library Association, held at Columbus,

Feb. 24, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association at Dayton, Oct. 12-13, 1898.

The following committees were also appointed for the present year: *Legislation*: Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ja. R. Garfield, Mentor, Ja. A. Green, Cincinnati; *Library Extension*: J. M. Burrows, Chillicothe, Miss Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland, Mrs. Ozellah P. Huggins, Mansfield; *Public Documents*: Rutherford P. Hayes, Columbus, E. M. Monfort, Marietta, Eli Dunkle, Athens; *Sunday-School and Y. M. C. A. Libraries*: E. G. Routzahn, Cleveland, Miss K. W. Sherwood, Cincinnati, Miss Hattie Toler, Columbus; *Library and schools, and Co-operation with State Teachers' Association*: Miss May Prentice, Cleveland, Miss Ethel P. H. Hoskins, Dayton, Miss Martha Mercer, Mansfield; *Auditing*: Miss Alice Boardman, Columbus, Miss Alice Burrows, Springfield; *Necrology*: Miss Nana Newton, Portsmouth, Miss Etta G. McElwain, Xenia.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: James G. Barnwell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Philadelphia Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

For report of joint meeting with New Jersey Library Association, see p. 153.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison.

Secretary: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public Library, Chippewa Falls.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

The report of Rev. S. E. Lathrop, field superintendent of the association, submitted at the annual meeting in February, is a most interesting review of the work of the travelling libraries in the northern section of the state. During the year 16 of the travelling library stations were visited, "in most of which local library associations have been organized." "There are a number of communities desiring our travelling libraries which we cannot yet supply, for lack of the books or money for expenses.

There is urgent necessity for several libraries larger than usual, to contain 75 or 100 volumes each, for the larger villages of 500 population and upward. It is also our great desire that we might have a specially assorted series of travelling libraries of first-class books, with due proportion of English, French, German, and Norwegian languages, adapted for special and systematic circulation among the numerous lumber camps." Responses to the request for books have been generous. During the 14 months from Dec. 25, 1896 to Feb. 12, 1898, there were received 3656 v. and 3203 magazines, "besides thousands of newspapers and other periodicals."

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. W. Gates, Hammond Library.
Secretary: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street.

The final meeting of the club year was held on Thursday evening, March 2, in the rooms of the Library Bureau. The attendance was exceptionally large, and much interest was manifested. President Hopkins called the meeting to order, and calling Vice-president Merrill to the chair, made a statement on the question of home libraries, explaining the work done by Armour Institute in taking collections of books into various quarters of the city, in charge of "visitors," and suggesting the co-operation of the club by means of a committee. On motion, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five to take up the matter.

Reports were received from all committees, as follows: Committee on permanent headquarters, G. B. Meleney, chairman, reported unfavorably, and held out small hope of success in the near future, but the committee was continued; committee on library statistics for Cook county reported progress. The president, as chairman of the committee on the subject of changes in the Public Documents Office, submitted a draft of a letter to be addressed to various members of Congress, and offered this as the report of that committee. The report was accepted and the committee discharged. Mr. C. W. Andrews, chairman of the committee on union list of periodicals, reported that the work was progressing, that the committee held four evening sessions a week, and that, with sufficient help from the club at large, the ms. would be ready for the printer very soon. A printed page of the list was exhibited, to show the style and probable appearance of the work. The report was accepted and the committee continued. Mr. Hild reported for the committee on ways and means that the needed funds were practically assured, and that the Chicago Public and other large libraries would contribute liberally to the cost of printing the union list. Jacob A. Meislisch, of the Public Library, and Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, were elected to membership in the club. The executive com-

mittee reported recommendations for amendments to the constitution, which were read and laid over until the next meeting.

Hon. C. G. Neely, of the Cook County Circuit Court, then delivered a most interesting address on the possibilities of library work among criminals, speaking of the great possibilities and influences for good contained in a well-selected and judiciously administered prison library, and illustrating his points by examples of the effects of good books on certain juvenile offenders in whom he had taken a personal interest. It was resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the new year reported the following names: President, H. W. Gates, Hammond Library; 1st Vice-president, H. T. Sudduth; 2d Vice-president, Miss Jessie Van Vliet, Armour Institute; Treasurer, Miss M. E. Ahern; Secretary, C. B. Roden. The secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the club for the nominees, and they were thereupon elected.

C. B. RODEN, *Secretary*.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY ROUND TABLE.

"A little work, a little play
To keep us going—and so, good-day!"

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

Secretary: T. W. Idle, Columbia University Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

The New York Library Club held its third regular meeting of the season at the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of March 10. An account of the "Music and the literature of music in the New York Public Library" was given by Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of that institution. Attention was mainly directed to the Drexel Musical Library, bequeathed to the Lenox Library in 1888, and forming, as it does, a large and valuable part of the musical collection belonging to the consolidated libraries. The Drexel collection was started by H. F. Albrecht, a musician, and added to from time to time by Mr. Drexel, who bought largely whenever opportunity offered. Many works from the Brinley Library and from the library of Rimbaud, the composer, are found in it. Some facts of interest concerning the collectors were brought out, and mention was made, individually, of many of the 5542 volumes and 766 pamphlets making up the Drexel library.

The secretary of the club, speaking for Columbia University, said: "Until the 'Robert Center Fund for Instruction in Music' was founded, two years ago, our shelves offered nothing but works on music, musical instruments, and kindred subjects. These works include, of course, most of the historical and descriptive books of a popular kind belonging to any large library for general reading and reference. When the music department was created, it became necessary to get together enough of the old masters and of modern classi-

cal composition to meet the immediate demands of the students.

"All the books in music for this department are kept apart from the general library. They form a department library, which is at present located in the West Hall. With the very large collection of music of the New York Public Library so easy of access, it is a question whether there will ever be any real necessity for very great outlay on the part of Columbia to develop its library in this direction. Much will, no doubt, be done in adding to the general literature on the subject. In this field we have, roughly speaking, 450 works, including eight periodicals, more or less complete, a dozen or more bibliographies, 34 histories, over 30 works on the opera, 30 or 40 treatises on harmony, counterpoint, and acoustics, more than a dozen on the organ, and a miscellaneous lot of hymn-books. Music will doubtless become a prominent feature in the curriculum of the university. Necessity will, probably, be the governing influence affecting the growth of the library."

Mr. Willis A. Bardwell, in a paper on the music at the Brooklyn Library, stated that "the idea of circulating music in the same manner as books was suggested in 1882 by one of the directors of the library, who supplied funds for the purchase of 400 volumes." The selections then and subsequently made were entrusted to men of musical education rather than to librarians, more closely acquainted with books than with music. "The shelving used," he said, "is 15 inches wide, with a space of five inches from shelf to shelf, sheet music, loose or bound, being best preserved when laid flat in lots four or five inches high. We duplicate music only occasionally, when a composition is very popular. The rules for circulation are the same as with books. The collection now numbers 2000 volumes, exclusive of works on the theory and practice of music, musical biographies, etc. The annual circulation for this class is about 6000 volumes. On the whole, our music department has been very much appreciated, and has proved a satisfactory investment." Mr. G. Schirmer, the well-known music publisher, said in a letter to President Bostwick, "Our circulating library of music has been in existence for very nearly 40 years. Number of subscribers in town 140; out of town 93; total 233; the average for the last 10 years. Number of pieces in library 53,400; operas 1152; collections, vocal and instrumental, 50; total 54,602; on the average, out-of-town subscribers take 30 pieces a month; resident subscribers take about 12 pieces a week; total circulation for the year 120,840."

In response to the president's appeal for reports on music departments in other libraries, Miss Tessa L. Kelso spoke of the success attending the circulation of music in the Los Angeles Public Library, which contained over 2000 volumes of music, including 150 easy pieces for children. The circulation was quickly established, and in relation to the use of books these stood fifth in the record of circulation for all subjects. Miss Farr spoke of the free use of the 400 works, mainly operatic, at the Young Women's Christian Association in

Brooklyn; and Mr. W. K. Stetson briefly touched on the work at the New Haven Public Library, where music had been a factor for two or three years. Miss Plummer said a few words for the Pratt Institute, which had so far given the subject only passing attention.

Miss Mildred A. Collar followed with a paper on "Bookhunting and bibliophiles," in which the idiosyncrasies and varying fortunes of "Tall-copy men," "Black-letter fanciers," "First-edition men," "Incunabulists," "Rubricists," and "Collectors of title-pages" were set forth.

The committee on legislation appointed at the previous meeting, reported that various amendments had been proposed to the education bill, pending in the Assembly, and that careful attention had been given to the library provisions of the measure. The amendments suggested had been proposed to the statutory revision commission.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB (MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL).

President: Mrs. L. B. Reed, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Lettie M. Crafts, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Cosmos Club.

Secretary: F. H. Parsons, U. S. Naval Observatory.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 30th regular meeting of the association was held at the Columbian University on March 9, 1898. President H. Carrington Bolton occupied the chair, and about 60 members and visitors were present. Mr. F. W. Hebard, of the Library of Congress, was elected a member. An amendment to the constitution of the association creating the office of treasurer was adopted, and Mr. Theodore L. Cole was elected to that office. The president appointed a committee of three to keep the association informed as to "current events in library matters."

Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, chief cataloger of the Library of Congress, read a clear and concise paper, giving the history and present condition of the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale of France. This was followed by a short but interesting account of the "Method of preparing a library check list," which was read by Miss K. A. Gallaher, of the Library of the Smithsonian Institution.

The current events committee called attention to a number of interesting items in the library world; among others, the "List of periodicals, newspapers, and transactions currently received by the libraries in Boston and vicinity," published by the Boston Public Library, in 1897. This brought forth a general discussion as to the feasibility of having a catalog of the periodicals which are in the government libraries at Washington, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that this is an object towards which the efforts of this association should be directed.

F. H. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CLEVELAND SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE Cleveland Public Library announces a Summer School of Library Science. The term will be six weeks in length, beginning August 1 and ending September 10. The intention will be to give as thorough a course in technical library training as can be compressed into six weeks of close work.

Miss Esther Crawford, head cataloger of the Dayton Public Library, will be the principal instructor. She will be assisted by Miss L. A. Eastman, assistant librarian; Miss Alice S. Tyler, head cataloger; Miss M. G. Pierce, circulating department librarian; and Miss Virginia N. Odor, reference librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. A brief course in bookbinding will be given by Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich., and additional lectures will be given by several well-known librarians.

The class will be limited to 24. Circulars giving the course of study and additional information may be had by addressing

W. H. BRETT,
Librarian, Cleveland Public Library.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK has issued "Handbook 7" (82 p. Tt.), devoted to the history and work of the State Library School. Full information regarding entrance requirements, curriculum, and rates is given, and there are a number of good views of the various departments of the library.

RECENT LECTURES.

THE month of March has been marked by visits from three non-resident lecturers. Mr. A. L. Peck, librarian of the Gloversville Free Library, gave us a suggestive and inspiring talk, which opened up the possibilities of educational influence to be attained by a librarian who will work persistently for 15 or 20 years in a small city. 66% of the population of Gloversville use the library. So far as general statistics are at my command, 20% is the average in the public libraries of the United States.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, librarian of Pratt Institute, gave us two valuable lectures on Italian libraries. The fact that she has recently visited these libraries and knows some of the librarians personally gives to her statements added force and interest.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association, filled the alumni lecture ship this year. On the evening of March 29 he showed 150 slides of library buildings, both exteriors and interiors, including most of the important buildings in this country and in Europe. Mr. Putnam addressed the school on the morning of March 30, covering two lecture periods on the Boston Public Library, treating the subject from the standpoint of an administrator. The strong grasp of business principles, together with a keen insight into the deep questions of library science, which are more and

more recognized as questions of psychology and sociology, combined to give a perspective which is exceedingly unusual and commanded profound respect for a few ideas which are not commonly accepted. Mr. Putnam had a fresh word even on the fiction question, and surprised us by the statement that the Boston Public Library, though spending a considerable sum in renewing standard fiction, bought last year only 175 new titles of current fiction, duplicating these to some extent.

NOTES.

Among the library news reported in our library seminar and round table the following items seem to us of special significance:

Hampton Institute has taken up the work of travelling libraries and plans to send books wherever her graduates go as teachers. Strengthening the influence of the living teacher and countering the newspapers of the *Fireside Companion* type which were sown broadcast over the south by enterprising publishers as soon as the negro began to read, the travelling library is peculiarly appropriate to southern conditions.

The Utica Public Library, by an arrangement with factory employers, slips into the pay-envelope of each employee an enticing little invitation to use the library, containing as an extra inducement—"Sundays, 2 to 6 p.m."

The school will spend the time from April 6 to 15 inclusive in making the annual library visit. It includes this year a study of libraries in Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Worcester, Cambridge, Salem, Brookline, Medford, and Woburn, and a meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.

A summer library school will be conducted this year under the auspices of the Ohio State University, Columbus, O., during the six weeks, June 20 to July 30. A 15-hour course will be given, one hour being devoted to cataloging, one hour to classification, and one hour to other forms of library work, leaving the afternoon for individual and practice work. "Aside from technical work, arrangements will be made whereby all interested in library work may receive advice and instruction in their own peculiar problems. This is directed particularly to library trustees and officers of women's clubs and others who may be desirous of some help along their own lines of work." The tuition fee is \$15 for the full course, with special rates for part of the course. Dr. G. E. Wire is the director.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE Summer School of Library Science conducted by the University of Wisconsin will hold its fourth annual session under the auspices of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, at Madison, Wis., during the six weeks July 5 to Aug. 15, 1898. The course will be under the direction of Miss Cornelia Marvin, of Scoville Institute, Oak Park, Ill., and the tuition is \$15 for the term.

Reviews.

DIETRICH, F. *Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften Litteratur*. Bd. 1. 1896. Leipzig, 1897. [N. Y., Lemcke & Buechner.] 2 l. + 184 + 14 p. sm. Q.

Of late years America has several times received the sincerest form of praise—imitation. The best national bibliography in existence, Lorenz's "Catalogue de la librairie française," adopted the "dictionary" form for its subject volume. The *Review of Reviews* index to periodicals was plainly suggested by Mr. Fletcher's annual continuations of "Poole's index," and Mr. Chivers' "Monthly cumulative index to books" begins a year after Mr. Brett's Cleveland "Cumulative index to periodicals," much as the L. A. U. K. began the year after the A. L. A. had shown the possibility and value of a library convention.

And now Herr F. Dietrich has made an excellent commencement of what we hope will be a long series of keys to the treasures of German periodical literature. He indexes 275 magazines and promises to add more hereafter. In a single alphabet of subjects he gives the title, the author, and the page, referring by a number to an alphabetical list at the end, in which the name, editor, publisher, frequency of issue, and price of the periodicals are given. The type and the page are a little larger than Mr. Fletcher's, also the extent; the German index for 1896 deals with 275 magazines, the American with 136; the German gives about 14,500 references, the American over 11,000. A more striking difference lies in the character of the periodicals chosen. Of the first 100 titles in Mr. Dietrich's list only to correspond to those general magazines, reviews, quarterlies, which make so large a show in our periodical tables. In the first 100 of Mr. Fletcher's list four times as many (43) are general. Such light things as *Daheim*, *Die Gartenlaube*, *Das Ausland*, *Über Land und Meer*, Mr. Dietrich utterly disdains. This strictly scientific character will make the "Bibliographie" much more useful in this country. Of course every library which takes in German periodicals will buy it. But beyond that, it would pay any library used by scholars to get the work, even if it does not take one German magazine, because the student will find here where to go for articles on his subject. It is always possible to buy a single number of a German magazine, when one knows which number one wants, and in these days of interlibrary loans and conjoint periodical catalogs the needed number can often be borrowed.

The work seems well done. One point is especially praiseworthy. Articles with two subjects are entered twice. "Plato und die Malerei" appears under both *Plato* and *Malerei*. "Englische Bildnisse und Englische Maler" are entered under *Malerei*, but there is a reference from England. "Die moderne französ. Malerei m. besond. Berücks. v. Detaille" is both under *Malerei* and *Detaille*. But I object a little to calling this index of 184 pages a bib-

liography, even tho it has at the end a list of periodicals of 14 pages with bibliographical details. The use of "bibliography" for index is not unexampled, but it is surely unnecessary.

C. A. C.

DYE, Charity. *The story-tellers' art: a guide to the elementary study of fiction*, intended for high schools and academies. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1898. 8+90+8 p. D. 55c.

Within recent years fiction has become a recognized branch of study in several schools and colleges, and loud and long, and often bitter have been the discussions as to its importance in the curriculum of an institution of learning. This modest little book aspires to a place among the text-books suited to high schools and academies, should such decide to add fiction to the secondary studies. The author, teacher of English in the Indianapolis High School, assumes "that fiction not only fills a needed place in the curriculum of the secondary school, but that it provides a means for language discipline and the acquisition of knowledge; that it develops the power to appreciate and to express, and gives the student a fulness of life that cannot be supplied in any other way."

The book is first addressed to teachers, then to students, and the double purpose is not conducive to a clear, logical plan of study. The ideas brought out are good, but there is nothing essentially new. The matter is divided into chapters, studying materials, setting, plot, incident, character, method, purpose, etc., and these are followed by questions which are really better thought out and clearer than the instructions. The concluding chapters are devoted to book lists: Some books suitable for study in secondary schools (about 50); Some good books and stories that every one should know, divided into Foundation books (20), Books of unusual interest (10), and Short stories (18)—among which it is curious to note Lessing's "Nathan the wise"; References upon the study of fiction, divided into History of fiction (6), Art of fiction (12), Essays on fiction (23), Criticism by authors and some less important essays (15), Classified list for English prose fiction (16), Magazine articles upon fiction (17); and a few desultory titles on the study of fiction, dictionaries for references, and lists of best novels. All such books are helpful in making up courses of reading, but the author's scheme was ambitious and its execution is somewhat disappointing.

NELSON, Charles Alexander. *The manuscripts and early printed books bequeathed to the Long Island Historical Society by Samuel Bowne Duryea*, 1895. Brooklyn, N. Y., [1898.] 40 p. Q.

The Duryea manuscripts are about 32 in number, comprising some beautifully illuminated books of hours, breviaries, and antiphonals; a Latin Vulgate Bible of the 13th century, written on very thin vellum; a manuscript of *Magna Charta* and other charters, in Latin and French, probably of the early part of the

14th century; a Hebrew roll (Book of Esther?), which Mr. Nelson assures us is "interesting," although he does not mention the subject; a Siamese-Pali (Burmese-Pali?) manuscript painted on strips of palm-leaf (probably a portion of the Kammavaca or Buddhist ritual); and several Spanish-American manuscripts of the 16th century relating to estates in Mexico. The two most valuable manuscripts are probably the life of Molière, by Voltaire, in the author's own handwriting, and the original record-book of the town of Bushwick, now a part of Brooklyn, from 1660 to 1825. The early printed books, to which group Mr. Nelson applies the term "incunabula," are mostly of the 16th century. The arrangement is not in the form of a catalog, but is descriptive, and the most interesting features of each volume are pointed out.

PRENTICE, May H. References to books in the Cleveland Public Library, intended to aid the third-grade teachers of the Cleveland public schools. Published by the Cleveland Public Library, 1898. 8 + 108 p. O. 25c.

This list should be valuable in most schools where library co-operation exists to any degree. It is a classed, annotated catalog of books useful in the various third-grade school studies, for instruction, supplementary reading, or children's home reading. Chapters and separate articles are indicated by page numbers, and the library call numbers of each book listed are given. While many of the references are to books, the majority are to separate stories, poems, or chapters, including references to *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, and other magazines. The selections seem to have been carefully thought out, and the aim of interesting and pleasing the child readers kept consistently in mind. Taking as an example of the whole the section devoted to birds, we find first a page of excellent quotations on the subject; then reference books, giving first general works; then special topics, as enemies, flight, food, migration, nests, songs; then special birds, as bobolink, canary, duck, oriole, parrot, robin; "General and recreative reading" on the subject (four titles) follows; then "Stories of birds," classed under name of bird; then "Poems about birds," first general, then under name of bird; "Reading to children about birds"; and finally "Children's own reading about birds." The annotations are abundant and good, illustrations are indicated, and nearly every heading, sub-heading, and class division has its appropriate quotation.

The subjects to which references are thus given are plants, insects, geography, birds, physiology, literature (very brief — only six references), conduct, history, and government. Following these are references to "Poems of seasons and occasions," "Stories for Christmas," "Poems for reading to children," and a six-page list of "Children's books, not classified, for third-year pupils." An index completes a work that seems assured of continued usefulness, and that should both lighten the teacher's labor and make "lessons" pleasanter to the child; while it can hardly fail to be suggestive to librarians who have taken up or are considering systematic co-operation with schools.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BIAGI, Guido. Il 2º Congresso Internazionale dei bibliotecari: relazione a S. E. il Min. di Pub. Istruzione. [Venezia, estr. dalla *Rivista delle bibliot.*, v. 8, 1897.] 14 p. Q.

The official report of Signor Biagi, delegate from Italy to the International Library Conference at London.

"REFERENCE books for boys and girls" is the title of a short paper by Tudor Jenks in the March *St. Nicholas* that should be useful both to librarians and teachers in work with children. It is a pleasant, simple, and practical explanation of the importance of the dictionary, the encyclopedia and the atlas, and how each may be used.

THE April *Atlantic* contains "The romance of a famous library," a most interesting article by Mr. Herbert Putnam, giving the history of the famous Ashburnham collection, in its connection with the thefts of Libri, whose career is one of the most curious and interesting incidents in bibliothecal history.

LOCAL.

Belfast (Me.) P. L. (Rpt., 1897.) Added 519; total 7840. Issued, home use 23,227 (fict. 55%). New registration 223.

"The relations between the library and the public schools demand careful consideration, and it is recommended that by conference with the school committee, or teachers, methods may be devised by which wider advantages may be afforded to pupils throughout the whole city."

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 1613; total 13,331. Issued, home use 57,142 (fict. 61.62%; juv. fict. 61.04%); ref. use 3399; periodical use 12,243. New cardholders 1262; total cardholders 1039.

Two art exhibitions were held during the year and proved very popular. A library league was formed in October, and at the date of the report the membership was 121 boys and 98 girls; there were 7684 v. used in the children's reading-room. The school work has been continued and developed by the sending of selected books to one school charged to the teachers for home use among the children; "in this way about 100 books a month have been circulated among people who could not otherwise have had them." "A commentary on the work of the library is found in the fact that while the total gain of circulation over last year amounts to 4077 v., the issue of fiction is 6% less."

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. An exhibition of colonial, revolutionary, and other patriotic pictures, relics, autographs, etc., will be held in the art gallery of the library building from May 2 to May 31, to which will be added, during the last to days of the period, the Scribner exhibit of revolutionary pictures.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Union for Christian Work L. (16th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.)

Added 3746; total 39,089. Issued, home use 203,012; lib. use 4816. Registration 2374.

A valuable gift was received from Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., in the "Records of the Rebellion," of which over 100 v. have been issued.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (1st rpt., 1897, being the 63d rpt. of the Buffalo L.) This report, which covers the library's first year as a free public institution, is of interest and value as a record of skilful organization and remarkable progress. The details of the transfer of the library to the city of Buffalo, and of its reorganization, have been fully noted in the JOURNAL, but Mr. Elmendorf's concise and practical account of the year's work deserves careful reading. The essential preliminary to the change in administration was a rearrangement of the interior of the library, that should provide for a large increase of patronage. The chief changes made were the establishment of an open-shelf room, the refitting of reference and delivery rooms, the installation of bicycle-rooms and toilet-rooms, the extension of the children's department, and general repainting and decorating. The library was closed on July 28, and was opened as a free public library on September 2. The circulation for home use from Feb. 1 to July 2 was 61,555, of which 728 v. was fiction; the home circulation from Sept. 2 to Jan. 1, 1898, was 262,232, of which 61 v. was fiction. The total registration of borrowers on Jan. 1, 1898, was 32,116, "or about one in 11 of the entire population of the city." The accessions of the year were 16,855; total 103,096. Receipts \$76,825.78; expenses \$68,677.60.

The distinctive feature of the library is the open-shelf department, in which 11,217 selected volumes are now collected, and from which 105,781 v. were issued for home use. The reduction of fiction is attributed to the free access thus permitted, and "the success of this selected library has gone far to solve the problem of open shelves." In the children's department, with its 7183 v., the circulation was 56,209. Thus nearly two-thirds of the use of the library was in these two departments, with their 20,000 v. on open shelves. No statistics of general reference use are given, but 10,277 v. were brought from the stacks to reference readers.

In the catalog department 18,043 v. were handled. There were 3735 v. bound, at a cost of \$1562.59, and Mr. Elmendorf urges that the library maintain its own bindery, the cost of installing a plant being estimated at \$2500. The finding list of fiction and literature was published in August; biography and history are now in preparation. Several short reading lists have been published and others have been printed in the daily press. Five delivery stations are in operation, through which 3676 v. have been circulated.

"The library is in the closest co-operation with the high schools. An assistant visits each school before the opening hour on every school day, receives books to be returned and lists of books wanted, and makes a delivery at the

close of school. Besides this, eight separate libraries, aggregating 436 books, have been placed in the class-rooms, partly as reference books and partly for circulation. The short time since the opening of the library has not admitted of reaching the grammar schools, but plans are being made in connection with the superintendent of public education to include all schools of the city in a travelling library system. A library of 55 books has been placed in the Truant School."

Burlington, Vt. Fletcher P. L. (24th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 720; total 24,720. Issued, home use 53,391 (fict. and juv. 37,198). New registration 778.

There were over 1080 v. drawn by teachers for school use.

Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L. (28th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 739; total 16,232. Issued, home use 77,795 (fict. 59.46 %; juv. 23.37 %); lost 14, of which eight were paid for. Cards in use 3781.

"The new and revised catalog still waits until enough can be spared from the appropriation to meet the expenses of printing it."

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. A marble bust of James E. Murdoch, the actor, was presented to the library by Dr. A. W. Whelpley, the librarian, on March 11. The bust was unveiled by James E. Murdoch, Jr., and the chief address was made by Francis Wilson.

Columbus (O.) P. L. (26th rpt. — 1897.) Added 1122; total 24,459. Issued, home use 78,075. New registration 1677; total registration 7811.

Columbus (O.) P. School L. (21st rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, '97.) Added 1174; total 31,193. Issued, home use 119,802 (fict. 30.05 %; juv. fict. 35.39 %); ref. use 21,888. Cards in use 12,500.

The library was obliged to work under a considerable reduction of income, which was seriously felt. In consequence, the accessions for the year were materially curtailed, while the circulation increased by nearly 21,000. The department of "School classics" is of particular importance in the library's work, and from this division 17,761 v. were issued upon requisitions of the principals of the primary and grammar grades. Small reference collections of library books are placed in all school buildings, and during the year a circulating branch library was established in one of the more distant schools, with the hearty co-operation of principal and teachers. Mr. Hensel recommends the adoption of the open-shelf system.

Camden (N. J.) L. A. On Feb. 28 the city council decided to appropriate \$750 for the alteration of the "Cooper mansion," which is to be turned into a public library. The library association will furnish shelving and fittings; it has pledges for \$2500 in cash and 2000 v. toward the establishment of the library.

Darby (Pa.) L. Mr. Richard Y. Cook, of Philadelphia, has offered 1000 volumes to the Darby Library on condition that it be made

free to the public. The library was started in 1743 and contains about 5000 volumes. In early days the books were kept in a chest, and this chest was moved from one house to another, from time to time, the householder being the librarian while the chest was in his house.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (33d rpt. — 1897.) Added 6197; total 148,108. Issued, home use 478,377 (fict. 50.45%; juv. fict. 22.56%), of which 94,473 were issued from the public school libraries; lib. use 476,032; periodical use 187,922. The entire use of the library showed a gain of 65,554 over the previous year. There are now 30,249 cardholders. Receipts \$54,497.65; expenses \$38,707.21. As the fiscal year of the city ends June 30, the balance on hand is the maintenance fund of the library for the six months from December to June.

The children's department "has continued to grow in the esteem of those for whom it was provided. The demands upon it have so increased that the full limit of the capacity of the room was long since reached, and there appears to be no way of enlarging it. The whole number of volumes drawn out here for home reading was 99,313, and the number taken from the shelves for reading in the room was 85,943; total 185,256. The relief which this department affords to the general circulating department is most notable."

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (15th rpt. — 1897.) Added 1008; total 22,714. Home use 73,598 (fict. 46%; juv. 19%); no record of ref. use is kept. New registration 522; total registration 8361.

Miss Garland recommends the establishment of a children's room.

Durham (N. C.) P. L. The new library building was opened Feb. 11, when a public reception was held, children being received in the afternoon and citizens generally welcomed in the evening. The work for the library dates from the establishment of a committee to outline such an undertaking in 1895. The various clubs of the city co-operated, public meetings were held, and subscriptions obtained. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Sept. 4, 1897, and on Jan. 17, 1898, the city government voted to appropriate \$50 a month towards its support.

Georgia, travelling libs. in. A system of travelling libraries has been adopted for the country schools of Bibb county; seven cases, each containing 12 volumes, being put in circulation. The libraries were established by voluntary subscriptions from teachers and pupils, and their use is entirely free.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. A collection of about 100 books adapted for children was on exhibition at the library during the week ending March 19, for the inspection of teachers, parents, kindergartners, and Sunday-school workers, to whom an invitation to examine the collection was extended through the local press. It was well attended, and the inspection and consultation with the library staff were not only interesting, but helpful in determining which books were best for children.

Louisville, Ky. Polytechnic Soc. L. On March 15 the state legislature passed a bill authorizing the transfer of the Polytechnic Library to the city of Louisville, and its maintenance as a free public library by a library levy not to exceed two cents on each \$100 of assessed property. Such a tax will give the library about \$20,000 a year, which will be augmented by subscription and by revenue derived from the property of the Polytechnic Society. The transfer of the library to the city has been planned for some time, and is largely due to the fact that as a subscription library the Polytechnic has been greatly hampered by insufficient income and a small membership. At the annual meeting of the society in April the steps to be taken under the act will be fully outlined.

Marshalltown (Ia.) County L. A. The association on Feb. 14 offered to transfer its collection to the city for maintenance as a free public library. The question is to be submitted to voters at the next city election.

Menasha, Wis. E. D. Smith P. L. The corner-stone of the new library building was laid on March 18.

New Jersey, travelling libs. for. A bill providing for the establishment of travelling libraries, to be conducted under the auspices of the state library authorities, passed the state senate on March 21, and the house on March 24. The measure has been pushed by the women's clubs of the state, and the libraries will be chiefly used by them. No appropriation for the maintenance of the libraries is provided in the bill.

New Orleans, La. Fisk F. and P. L. (Rpt. — Oct. 1, '96 to Jan. 31, '98.) This is the first formal report since the establishment of the library. "The board entered on its work on Oct. 1, 1896, from which date it took possession of the Fisk Free Library, with its 13,322 books; on Jan. 1, 1897, it took charge of the Lyceum Library, with 16,921 books, and on Jan. 18, 1897, the new library was opened with fitting ceremonies. The work of preparing the library for circulating purposes has progressed as rapidly as possible. In order to give the public all the advantages possible the department of fiction received first attention. On March 15, 1897, this was ready for use, and has, with the exception of the period from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, been in operation on every day since. The books in the other departments of the library have been in more limited use."

The circulation for home use is given as 43,176, and 3623 readers' cards have been issued. There are now 35,243 v. on the shelves, most of which were purchased before 1860, and at least \$10,000 is needed to bring the collection up to the level of the reasonable requirements of the public. The future work of the library will be in connection with the schools, and an urgent plea is made for support that will render this work wholly effective.

New York P. L. On March 23 a delegation representing the trustees, officers, and architects of the library, called on Mayor Van Wyck to

request him to use his influence to secure from the board of estimate and apportionment a bond issue appropriation of \$150,000 to remove the reservoir from Bryant Park and prepare the site for the library. The mayor said that such a bond issue could not be authorized, as the debt limit of the city had been nearly reached, nor could he state when he thought such an appropriation would be possible. He added: "I am not taking this position because I am opposed to taking a part of Bryant Park for the library. I am opposed to taking \$3,000,000 worth of property which should be used for park purposes; but as that act was not done by this administration I will not discuss it now."

New York. L. of Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The library authorities have decided that hereafter no library cards will be renewed for boys under 18 or girls under 16 years of age. This action is due to the discontinuance of the city appropriation granted to the library, which was withheld for this year because the library authorities did not accept the supervision of the state board of regents, on the ground that as a private corporation such supervision did not apply to it. Mr. S. M. Wright, of the society, is quoted as saying: "Our action in this matter has been based on the simple fact that while our expenses are just as high as ever our income has been reduced. The annuity from the city was a voluntary one, but we were unwilling to accede to the demand of the board of estimate and apportionment that we apply for a certificate from the state board of regents. We presented a memorial to the board setting forth reasons which we felt were sufficient to justify our action, but the board did not see it our way; the action of the city must be construed as being against the public only."

New York Y. M. C. A. L. In opening the library in its new quarters, 318 W. 57th street, the following program was carried out:

Sunday, March 27, 4 p.m., address "How our English Bible came to us," by Rev. Charles F. Sitterly, Prof. of Biblical literature, Drew Theological Seminary.

Monday, March 28, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., exhibit of early Bibles and manuscripts.

Tuesday, March 29, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., exhibit of prints and illustrated books from our notable collection.

Tuesday, March 29, 8 p.m., address "Graphic art in books," by W. Lewis Fraser, manager art department of the *Century Magazine*.

Wednesday, March 30, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., exhibition of manuscripts antedating the invention of printing and of early printed books.

Wednesday, March 30, 8 p.m., address "The evolution of the book," by Mr. George Haven Putnam.

Thursday, March 31, and Friday, April 1, exhibition of books from our large architectural collection.

Friday, April 1, 8 p.m., address "Architecture," by Mr. William Burnet Tuthill.

Mr. Berry says: "We sent tickets to special classes of people that should be interested; for

the address on 'The transmission of the Bible' we sent about 1000 tickets to members of the association, teachers and others likely to be attracted; for Mr. Fraser's lecture we sent tickets to the art department of various illustrated periodicals, photo-engraving companies, etc.; for Mr. Putnam's address tickets were sent to the leading printing, publishing, and bookselling establishments; for the lecture on architecture we sent tickets to more than 200 architects' offices, to all schools of architecture, and others. With every ticket sent we included a program for the entire week, and with most of them a letter asking them to bring the matter to the attention of the people in their employ (or in their school) and inform them that they will be welcome to attend any of the exhibits or lectures during the opening week or as users of the library at any time."

Northampton, Mass. Forbes Library. (3d rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, '97.) Added 8799; total 53,000. Issued, home use 49,603 (fict. .555 %), of which 1690 were magazines and 750 photographs; lib. use 7398. New registration 840; cards in use 3084.

"The circulation of Northampton continues to surpass that of any city whose reports have been received. In 24 Massachusetts towns and cities with population ranging from 3230 to 98,767 and circulations from 10,572 to 285,682, I find that the annual issue of books varies from 1.74 per year for each inhabitant to 6.08, the average being 3.00. In Northampton, the Forbes Library alone issues 3,42, and the two public libraries together 7,38. The comparison with 25 libraries outside of the state gives similar results. In 23 cities in 14 states, with populations by United States census of 1890 ranging from 14,590 to 451,770 and circulation from 47,520 to 782,512, the issue runs from .74 to 5.05, the average being 1.84, about one-fourth of ours."

The use of books by townspeople has also increased, a test showing that of the books out on one day 78 % were borrowed by townspeople and 22 % by Smith students, the latter, however, being the chief users of "reserved" books. There is an interesting account of the exhibits held during the year, and the chief accessions are noted. Evening opening has proved successful, though lack of assistants has necessitated that the morning hours be correspondingly shortened. An adequate cataloging force is much needed, and the proposed establishment of a children's department is announced. The use of books by children is the subject of some interesting comments, printed elsewhere (see p. 149).

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. The two-book system was adopted on March 1.

Ohio, lib. legislation in. The "compulsory" library law, noted in the March L. J. (p. 121), has become a law. A bill "for the distribution of state publications through the state library" was introduced into the legislature in March. It provides that the state library commissioners shall receive not over 200 copies of all state re-

ports, documents, pamphlets, etc., and that state publications remaining undistributed in the custody of the secretary of state one year after publication shall be subject to requisition by the board of library commissioners for distribution. This bill, if passed, will give the state library a means of exchange with other libraries which has long been needed.

Poterson (N. J.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1897.) Added 2191; total 29,066. Issued, home use 135,171. New registration 2273; total registration 9895.

Large additions have been made to the juvenile books, and this department will soon be made entirely accessible by means of an annotated printed catalog.

Philadelphia, Drexel Institute L. On Jan. 31 Walter Smith, of North Wales, Pa., was arrested on the charge of larceny of valuable scientific and other volumes from the library of Drexel Institute. President James McAllister identified a number of the books found in Smith's possession, and estimated the loss by the pilferings, which had been going on for many months past, at upwards of \$600. Smith, he said, had been a student at the institute, where he had taken a two-years' course in the mechanical branches, particularly electrical engineering, and all efforts to trace the volumes or detect the thief having failed, a detective agency had been employed to find the guilty person. The detective employed said that he had gone to Smith's house after the arrest and had made a search, which resulted in the discovery of 250 books owned by the Drexel Library. Having been a former student at the institute, Smith freely visited the library and had taken as many as five or six books away at a time, concealing them under his coat or in a "lawyer's bag" which he always carried. Volumes were produced which had been recovered in Smith's possession, showing that attempts had been made to alter their appearance by tearing out the library label, by cutting out the stamped impression of the name of the institute from the pages, and by removing the card-pocket in the back of the book; nor had his depredations been confined entirely to books, for a considerable collection of chemical apparatus belonging to the Drexel laboratory was also found at his home. Smith was admitted to bail, and when arraigned on March 17 before Judge Arnold pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to four months in the county prison.

Portland (Ore.) L. A. (Rpt., 1897.) Added 912; total 24,778. Issued 39,612 (fict. and juv. 72.4%). Membership 642. Receipts, general fund \$3333.70; expenses \$3373.14; book fund, receipts \$2111.44; expenses \$1486.06.

"The indebtedness of the association is \$142,399.68. Against this is the residue of the estate of the late Ella M. Smith, which has greatly depreciated in value. To urge the necessity of raising sufficient at least to pay off the library's obligation of \$75,000 and interest, the interest on which is \$6000 annually, would

only be to repeat the appeals which have been made from time to time." It is hoped that "a large portion of this amount, if not the entire sum, can be raised as general business improves."

Providence (R. I.) P. L. According to the January *Bulletin*, "the year just closed shows the largest use which has yet been made of the library in any year." There were 128,218 v. issued for home use, of which 1918 were current periodicals; and 32,924 v. and 60,234 periodicals were issued for lib. use. The additions numbered 4796; and the total v. in the library are 83,248.

Ridgewood (N. J.) L. The library, begun with the new year, has been a success from the start. The village had never had a library, and badly needed one, so that in the fall of 1897, when the Village Improvement Association, composed entirely of women, was organized, its first efforts were turned toward opening a library as the most necessary step in improving the village. At that time the only visible means toward a library were the volumes of the Tuesday Book Club, whose members subscribed annually to buy 50 new books, which were sent from house to house, and at the end of the year set aside to form a library nucleus. The plan was well and practically taken up, however; luncheon parties became sessions of ways and means committees, and soon one of those interested undertook to rent and put in order for one year a small two-story structure, known as "the brick building." This is excellently located near the railway station, and its main large, irregular room was made attractive with hardwood floor and ceiling and tinted walls, while quarters for a hoped-for librarian were arranged upstairs. The library was opened with a book reception, at which it was hoped that about 300 v. might be received, though it was prophesied that a third of them would prove to be old medical treatises, patent reports, etc. The result was a gratifying surprise, for nearly 1000 books and over \$100 were contributed by friends of the library, while of the books given very few required the services of the proposed "committee on losing volumes." The success of the book reception was, in a measure, due to the publication in the village paper, a few days before the event, of an excellent list of 100 books, sent by one giver, which helped people to see what was wanted. Another aid was an informal lecture given at the previous meeting of the Village Improvement Association by Miss Tessa L. Kelso, of New York, who spoke of the work the library could do for the children and in the entire community.

In details the library committee have followed the methods adopted in organizing the Montclair (N. J.) and the Bay Ridge (N. Y.) libraries. The books are classified and alphabetically arranged on the shelves. They are accessioned and a shelf list is to be made, and a two-card charging system is used. A fee of two cents a week is asked at present, but this has not apparently interfered with the general

public use of the library, especially among the children. The work has so far been done wholly by volunteers, but it is hoped that the library may soon be maintained by the village and placed in charge of a librarian.

Rochester, Minn. A meeting in the interests of travelling libraries was held, under the auspices of the women's club, on March 19, when Miss Gratia Countryman, of Minneapolis, spoke on the subject. An organization was effected and \$1000 was contributed as the first donation for the work.

Rochester (Minn.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated on the evening of March 14. Dr. Hosmer, of the Minneapolis Public Library, delivered an interesting address on "Books."

Rockville (Ia.) P. L. Added 943; total 4853. Issued 29,321. Registration "over 1500." Receipts \$2347.71; expenses \$2047.17.

"In September we started a small travelling library by placing in four schools in the out-lying districts, too far from the centre to allow the children to use the main library, 150 books. These are to be returned to the library twice during the year for redistribution, and a report rendered of the use made of the books. The effort has received the unanimous approval of both teachers and pupils. The library has out-grown its present quarters, and is in immediate need of more shelf-room."

Roxbury (Pa.) F. P. L. A. The association was organized on March 9, and gifts of books have been received.

Rutland (Vt.) P. F. L. (12th rpt. — year ending Feb. 1, 1898.) Added 640; total 11,257. Issued, 63,243 (fict. 69.20%). Issued to teachers 3511. The increase in general circulation was 3893 over 1896. Receipts \$2061.06; expenses \$2936.77. "The work in connection with the schools of our city could be made more effective by having a room where the teachers could come with their pupils. This is an important feature of the library work to which our librarians have given much time and study."

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. One of the features of the library, and one in which especial pride was taken, was our browsing corner, a railed space to the right of the issue-desk where open shelves containing the latest and most attractive additions, with access free and unhampered, daily attracted the readers who sought the new and unacknowledged in history, biography, travels, and sociological discussions as well as the new novels. Some time ago a few of these books were reported missing. Later, these reports became more frequent, and when on investigation it was found that a large number had been stolen, it was decided to screen the shelves. To some, no doubt, this will prove a hardship, but in the end it will be a benefit to all, as the books can be better cared for, and if not in the library they will at least be in circulation. Hereafter, persons wishing to use books from these shelves will get them by slips from the

issue-desk, and they will be held responsible for the books until they are returned. As many will be issued as are asked for. This is another instance of where the many are made to suffer for the few, but until a better plan can be devised this one will have to be tried." — *P. L. Magazine, March.*

Skaneateles (N. Y.) L. A. (Rpt., 1897.) Added 301; total 9025. Issued, home use 5493 (fict. 82%). Membership 240. Receipts \$1124.79; expenses \$1066.97.

Spokane (Wash.) City L. (3d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 645; total 3788. Issued, home use, "about 11,319" (fict. 75%).

The librarian recommends more assistance and the preparation of a new catalog and shelf list.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. A two-story fireproof addition to the library will be built during the summer.

University of California L., Berkeley. (Rpt. in *University Chronicle*, Feb., '98, p. 71.) Added 4000 v., 3500 pm.; total 70,150 v., 60,000 pm. The rules regulating the inter-library loans recently adopted and noted in the March L. J. (p. 104), are given, and the chief accessions of the year are described.

Washington, D. C. U. S. Congressional L. The evening opening of the library was assured a few weeks since, when the provision to that effect, embodied in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations bill, was agreed to by the conferees of the Senate and House. The provision is as follows:

"For the purpose of opening the library during evenings on and after the first day of October, 1898, the following:

"Under the librarian: Five assistants at the rate of \$900 per annum each, and 15 assistants at the rate of \$720 per annum each; in all, \$11,475."

Waterbury, Ct. Bronson L. The children's room, opened March 1, has proved entirely successful.

Westboro (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt., 1897.) Added 883; total 11,069. Issued, home use 31,536; reading-room attendance 7434. New registration 227; total registration 3086. Receipts \$1385.27; expenses \$1302.34.

The Browne charging system has been adopted.

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (19th rpt.) Added 962; total 18,838. Issued, home use 69,873, of which 36,015 were delivered through delivery stations. New registration 539; total 2687. There were 3881 v. issued on teachers' cards. Receipts \$3337.58; expenses \$3337.54.

Winona (Minn.) P. L. (Rpt.) Total 13,104. Issued 62,778; visitors to reading-room 20,089; to ref. dept. 1290. Cardholders 1614.

Youngstown, O. Reuben McMillan L. The library fund received an addition of \$2000 on March 15 from Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Campbell, of Spokane, Wash.

FOREIGN.

Berlin, Royal L. Dr. Oscar Mann, assistant librarian of the Royal Library, has contributed to the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* an account of the rapid progress of the catalog of the manuscripts. There are now 20 volumes finished, all of which, save two dealing with Greek and Latin mss., are descriptive of the Oriental mss. The catalog of the Arabic mss. has been in the hands of Prof. Wilhelm Ahlwardt, of Greifswald, who has devoted 24 years to this work; each of the volumes contains an introduction from his pen. A further installment of the catalog of Hebrew mss. has been completed by Prof. Steinschneider, the editor of the former volume; it describes 135 manuscripts, all of which have been acquired by the library during the last 18 years.

Hamilton (Ontario, Can.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1051; total 24,059. Issued 218,462 (fict. 56%). Registration 12,138.

York (Eng.) P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending May 31, '97.) Added 1316; total 17,751. Issued 152,335, of which 2709 were for ref. use. There are 5461 borrowers, of whom 3088 are men.

"The most accurate method of ascertaining the use of the lending department is by counting the actual number of persons to whom books have been issued rather than the number of volumes so issued. So ascertained, the lending library issues have numbered 138,800 as against 149,941. This shows an apparent decrease of 11,141, but, as the library was open six days less than in the previous year, the comparison is misleading."

Practical Notes.

CARE OF MANUSCRIPTS. Fr. Franz Ehrle, librarian of the Vatican, contributes to the *Revue delle Biblioteche* for January and February a valuable paper, "Della conservazione e del restauro dei manoscritti antichi," a subject upon which he speaks with authority.

DISINFECTION OF BOOKS BY FORMALIN.—Mr. F. M. Crunden sends a communication from Dr. Max C. Starkloff, health commissioner of St. Louis, regarding the use of vapor of formalin as a disinfectant. Dr. Starkloff says: "Our department has labored assiduously during the last two months with formaldehyde, using all known devices to generate the gas and subjecting the various micro-organisms to the fumes of formaldehyde, but I cannot report the success which we anticipated. We conducted a series of experiments with the diphtheria bacillus, typhoid, tuberculosis, anthrax, and many others, and subjecting them to the fumes of the gas for a period of from two to six hours. In some cases we found partial destruction; in others they would grow as rapidly as though they had not been in contact with any destructive agent. The experience of our department has been

that the gas lacks penetration." Dr. Billings, commenting on this statement, says: "All that I can say in the matter is that books can be disinfected in 15 minutes, under a bell jar or in a tightly closed space, by the vapor of the commercial formalin, using one cubic centimetre of formalin to 300 cubic centimetres or less of air, as shown by repeated experiments. The formalin used was the ordinary commercial formalin of German make, being a 40 per cent. solution. For any other methods of generating the gas I have nothing to say, as I have never seen them properly tried."

Gifts and Bequests.

Carlisle, Pa. On March 21 the heirs of the late J. Herman Bosler announced that they would present to the town of Carlisle a free public library, as a memorial to Mr. Bosler, who died in November last. Since December they have been seeking a desirable site upon which to erect the library building, and have now secured a lot on one of the chief thoroughfares of the town. The heirs will purchase the ground, erect the building, fit it out with books, endow it with an ample fund, and present it to the town.

Middletown, N. Y. The heirs of Mrs. S. Marietta Thrall have begun proceedings in the supreme court to prevent the payment of the legacies bequeathed by her to the city of Middletown and the Thrall Hospital, which was founded by Mrs. Thrall several years before she died. In her will, made a short time before her death, Mrs. Thrall gave \$25,000 to Thrall Hospital and \$30,000 to establish a public library in Middletown (L. J., 22: 452, 763). The contestants assert that the legacies are invalid, and that both should go to the residuary estate and be divided among the heirs.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. On March 9 the library received a gift of \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie for establishing a reference collection on technical science.

Librarians.

ANDREWWS. Miss Elizabeth P., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '97, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Public Libraries Division.

CHRISTIE. Matilda E., head cataloger in the Jersey City Free Public Library, died on March 31, at her home in Brooklyn, aged 23 years. Miss Christie had been connected with this library since February, 1891, and for the last two years had been in charge of the cataloging department. She was gifted with unusual qualities of mind and heart, and solely for her merits had been promoted to her position. She leaves a vacancy not easily filled, not only in the hearts of those who loved her, but in the ranks of her profession.

E. E. B.

COOMBS, Frank L., was on March 3 appointed librarian of the California State Library, succeeding E. D. McCabe.

CORY, Miss H. Elizabeth, has been appointed librarian of the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Free Library of Pittsburgh.

HAYES, Rutherford P., has become associated with a new bookselling firm, Hayes, Cooke & Co., which will have headquarters in Chicago and will make a specialty of library business. The firm includes H. H. Cooke, formerly with A. C. McClurg & Co. and other houses; Almon Burtch, of the library department of McClurg, and Walter Hill, from the same house.

JONES, Miss Mary L. The statement that Miss Mary L. Jones had accepted a temporary position at the Quincy (Ill.) Public Library, made in the March number of the JOURNAL, was an error. The vacancy caused by Mr. Moulton's retirement is still unfilled.

OLCOTT, Miss Frances J., a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '96, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, to become librarian of the children's department in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa. The work for children in this library is planned on exceedingly broad lines, and Miss Olcott is to be congratulated on an unusual opportunity for constructive work.

PALMER, Miss Henrietta R., a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '89, has resigned her position as librarian of Bryn Mawr College Library. She is spending the winter in California.

SCHWARTZ, Jacob, contributed to the New York *Sun* of March 20 an interesting chronological argument on the birthday of Christ, pointing out that the accepted date, Dec. 25, is probably historically correct.

TYLER, Arthur W., of the Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Ct., having completed his work there has resigned and sails for Europe about the 20th of April. He goes straight to Italy, where he will visit Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice, etc., during May and June; thence to Switzerland for July; Austria, as far as Buda-Pesth, and central and northern Germany during August; Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine during September; reaching Paris the first week in October, where he will remain until his return to America, early in November, when he expects to resume library work. His permanent address is 22 West 31st street, New York, whence mail matter is always forwarded promptly to him, wherever he may be.

WATERMAN, Miss Lucy D., a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '97, has succeeded Miss Olcott as assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library.

WELLMAN, Hiller C., superintendent of branches and stations of the Boston Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding C. K. Bolton. Mr. Wellman was appointed to the

newly-created post of branch superintendent of the Boston library in January, 1897, and had previously been assistant librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. He is secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club for the current year, and will be the A. L. A. reporter on branches and delivery at the Chautauqua conference.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains a catalog of the Galatea collection of books relating to the history of women given to the library in 1896 by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The list, which is classified, is an interesting one, though it is selective rather than collective. Following the divisions relating to the history and work of women are classes representative of women as authors, subdivided to cover English prose, English poetry, American prose, American poetry, French literature, German literature (three titles), and other languages. It may be noted that in English poetry Jean Ingelow is not included, nor are the Brontë sisters represented at all in the list.

COLUMBUS (O.) PUBLIC SCHOOL L. Catalogue of all books in the circulating and reference departments. Columbus, 1897. 8 + 1178 p. I. O.

An elaborate and interesting catalog, composed of (1) a biography list, (2) fiction (author) list (3) D. C. classed list with subject index, and (4) author and title list, cross-references to the fiction list being made for writers of fiction. The biography and fiction lists, forming Section 1 of the catalog, were published separately in 1896, and noted in the JOURNAL at that time (L. J., 21: 345). The special features of the catalog are the biographical annotations appended to author entries, and the full analyticals, which, at a rough estimate, must form at least half of the total entries, and which include some encyclopaedia articles as well as book chapters or essays in composite books. Henty's books, Ebers' romances, and other historical novels, are listed in the classed division with the subjects to which they refer, as well as in the fiction list. Contents of series and composite books are fully given, and public documents are included to some degree. The catalog is well printed and bound in half-leather; its size and weight make it rather unwieldy for easy consultation.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY L. Catalogue of the Barnes Reference Library for biblical study, presented by Alfred Cutler Barnes for the use of the Cornell University Christian Association; incl. all accessions to Dec. 31, 1897. Ithaca, N. Y., 1898. 4 + 20 p. I. O.

A classed list followed by an author index.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains a special reference list on Longfellow.

The LOWELL (Mass.) CITY L. *Bulletin* issues no. 11 of vol. 1 as a double number for Jan. and Feb., 1898. It is wholly devoted to reference list no. 11 on Shakespeare, covering 32 p.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains reference list no. 29 on China.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for March lists periodicals relating to natural history, geography, and anthropology contained in the New York Public and Columbia libraries.

The PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L. *Bulletin* printed in its January issue a useful "consolidated list" of its collection of school duplicates, giving in part 1 the entire list in one alphabet, and in part 2 the same list arranged by grades. The first list is fully annotated. The *Bulletin* for February contains reference list no. 54 on China, and special catalog no. 21 on Photography; and the March number has a reference list on Spain, and additional references on Cuba.

The ST. LOUIS P. L. *Magazine* for March contains a classed list on "Electricity and magnetism," with many interesting notes on books, new and old.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March has three short reading lists on Paris, Taxation, and Musical stories.

The SAN FRANCISCO F. P. L. *Bulletins* for February and March continue Part 3 of the classed reference list on English history and literature.

The CATALOGUE OF U. S. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, issued monthly by the Superintendent of Documents, contains, in the January issue (no. 37), a "Partial reference list of U. S. government publications on Alaska," by Helen Cornwell Silliman, of the New York State Library School, class of '95. It is classified, and documents for sale by the Document Office are designated. The list includes charts, and covers 14 pages.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. State Library bulletin. Bibliography no. 6-8, February, 1898: 6, Japan; 7, Venice; 8, Out-of-door books. Albany, 1898. p. 121-178. O. 10 c.

The reading list on Japan is by Helen Kil-duff Gay, of the class of 1895; that on Venice is by Helen Sperry, class of 1894, and that on out-of-door books is by Harriet Howard Stanley, class of 1895. The two former are classed and include magazine and encyclopædia articles; the latter is alphabetic by authors. All show careful work, and give a good general view of their subjects. It would have been desirable to note, in the list on Japan, Wenckstern's "Bibliography of the Japanese empire," published in 1893, which is a necessity in any detailed study of the subject.

The UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF N. Y. Public Libraries Division has issued finding lists of travelling libraries nos. 31, 32, 33. The first is a young people's library, the latter are general collections.

CHANGED TITLES.

"Pontiac chief of the Ottawas: a tale of the siege of Detroit," by Edward S. Ellis, is a book of 300 pages, published by Cassell & Co., London, 1897. "Pontiac chief of the Ottawas: a tale of the siege of Detroit," by Colonel H. R. Gordon, is a book of 300 pages, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1897. These two books are the same, printed from the same plates, and embellished by the same illustrations. Is this intended to deceive libraries and purchasers? — S: H. R.

"America's godfather: the Florentine gentleman," by Virginia W. Johnson (Estes & Lauriat), was published in 1894, the year of copyright. There has recently appeared "The Florentine gentleman: America's godfather," by the same author, same publishers, same date of copyright as the above. These titles refer to the same book, printed from the same plates, with the same illustrations; and the feelings of the purchaser are akin to those of the victim of a bunco transaction. — S: H. R.

"The flower that grew in the sand, and other stories," by Ella Higginson (Seattle, The Calvert Co., 1896), is now published, with the addition of two stories, under the title "From the land of the snow-pears: tales from Puget Sound" (The Macmillan Co., 1897).

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Beach, Dorrance (Military map-reading); Blaisdell, Albert Franklin (A practical physiology);

De Knight, W: Francis (History of the currency of the country and of the loans of the U. S.);

Dixon, Daniel Bernard (The mechanical arts simplified);

Gage, Alfred Payson (Physical experiments); Greene, T: Lyman (Corporation finance); Hiscox, Gardner Dexter (Gas, gasoline, and oil vapor engines);

Leslie, F: Danielson (Engineers' and mechanics' pocketbook); Love, Augustus E: Hough (Theoretical mechanics);

McMurtry, C: Alexander, and McMurtry, Frank Morton (The method of the recitation); Parkhurst, Howard Elmore (Song birds and water fowl).

Thurston, Lorin Andrews (A handbook on the annexation of Hawaii); Vail, C: H: (National ownership of railways); Wise, P: Manuel (Text-book for training school for nurses).

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:

Arnold, C: Dudley, and others. Country architecture in France and England...xv. and xvi. centuries.

Derr, W: Lloyd. Block signal operation.

Hagen, Johann Georg. Synopsis der hoeheren mathematik.

Hazelton, G: Cochrane, jr. The national capital: its architecture, art, and history;

Hepburn, C: McGuffey. The historical development of code pleading in America and England.

Jones, Mary Katharine. Bibliography of college, social, and university settlements; Osborne, J: H: Crucifixion.

Reese, Reuben Asbury. The true doctrine of ultra vires in the law of corporations.

Robert, Joseph T: (A parliamentary syllabus); Shanahan, Edmund T: (John Fiske on the idea of God); Sheldon, Walter L: (An ethical movement); Sleeth, D: M: (Prize essays); Smith, Annie Morrill (Botany of Little Moose region); Snow, G: Alfred (An open letter to Seth Low); Spader, P: Vanderbilt (Weather record for New Brunswick); Trueblood, B: Franklin (Prize essays); Tucker, Arabella Hannah (Trees of Worcester); Vaughan, T: Wayland (A brief contribution to the geology and paleontology of Northwestern Louisiana).

Bibliography.

ANTI-SLAVERY. Smith, Theodore Clarke. The liberty and free soil parties in the Northwest: Toppin prize essay of 1896. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1897. 11+351 p. 8°. (Harvard historical studies, v. 6.)

Pages 309-317 contain a classified bibliography.

ART. Joseph, D. Bibliographie de l'histoire de l'art de la première Renaissance (Trecento et Quattrocento) en Italie. Abrégé. (Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres à l'Université Nouvelle de Bruxelles.) Bruxelles, Ve. F. Larcier, 1898. 65 p. 8°. 2 fr.

In two parts: a general bibliography and a special bibliography. In the first are enumerated the chief French, German, English, and other writers who have treated of the history of art in general, of Christian art, and of Italian art. The special bibliography lists authors who have written on the history of architecture, sculpture, and painting, including the different schools of each epoch. The works of the compiler are recorded in an appendix.

CUBA. Library of Congress. List of books relating to Cuba (incl. references to collected works and periodicals), by A. P. C. Griffin, assistant librarian of Congress; with bibliography of maps, by P. Lee Phillips, superintendent of maps and charts division, Library of Congress. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1896. 62 p. O.

The Library of Congress has issued in this pamphlet the first of what will probably become a series of timely bibliographies, directing readers to the treasures of the national library.

Works upon the discovery and occupation of Cuba in the 15th and 16th centuries are excluded from the list, as they are considered to belong to the history of maritime exploration. There have been specially covered the works treating of the political history of Cuba as it has affected this country, but the books covering the natural history and resources of the island have not been overlooked. Dr. Friedewald, superintendent of the Manuscripts Department, has made a synoptical list of significant documents, which is printed as an appendix to the bibliography. The short descriptive notes state definitely just what phase of a question is covered in the annotated title, and the notes explaining the matter contained in collected works are especially valuable. The list is divided into books relating to Cuba, arranged alphabetically by author; articles and magazines, arranged chronologically by date; government documents, exclusive of resolutions, bills, and speeches, arranged by date; maps, arranged by date; and manuscripts, arranged by date.

DRIVING. Contades, Comte G. de. Bibliographie sportive: le driving en France (1547-1896). Paris, Rouquette, 1897. 11. 8°. 10 fr.

DZIATZKO, K., ed. Sammlung bibliothekswissenschafts. arbeiten. 11 hft.: Beiträge zur kenntniss des schrift-, buch- und bibliothekswesens; hrsg. v. K: Dziatzko, 1 v. Leipzig, M. Spirkatis, 1898. 8+125 p. 15 il., 2 pl., O. pap., 7.50 marks.

Contains six papers, as follows: (1) "Die autorschaft der akademischen disputationen," 2 thl., by Ferdinand Eichler; (2) "Einblattkalender aus Douai für das Jahr 1585," by W: Falckenheiner; (3) "Leder u. holz als schreibmaterialien bei den Aegyptern," 2 thl., by R: Pietschmann; (4) "Die photographie im dienste der bibliographie mit besonderer berücksichtigung älterer drucke," by W: Molsdorf; (5) "Die modernen bestrebungen einer general-katalogierung," by K: Dziatzko; (6) "Zur Erfrischung der deutschen bucheinbände des 15 u. 16. Jahrhunderts," by Paul Schenke.

EARTHQUAKES. Holden, E. S. A catalogue of earthquakes on the Pacific Coast, 1769 to 1897. Washington, D. C., published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1898. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 37, no. 1087.) 2+253 p. il. O.

There is a "Bibliography of works relating to earthquake phenomena on the Pacific Coast," p. 3-6.

ENTOMOLOGY. The 49th rpt. of the New York State Museum (v. 1, Albany, 1897. 334 p. O.) contains, in the report of the state entomologist, a number of short special bibliographies. They are listed in the index under the heading Bibliography.

ETON. Public schools year-book; with select list of preparatory schools. 9th year; ed. by

three public school men—Eton, Harrow, Winchester. Lond., Sonnenschein, 1898. 418 p. 8°. 2s. 6d.

Contains an "Eton bibliography" by L. V. Harcourt.

GEOLOGY. Mourlon, Michel. *Bibliographia geologica: répertoire des travaux concernant les sciences géologiques parus en 1896-1897, classés d'après la classification décimale et formant partie de la Bibliographia Universalis.* V. 1. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1898. 215 p. 8°. 5 fr.

The first volume lists about 2000 titles of works or periodical articles appearing in 1896-97. The second volume will contain, in addition to the publications of 1896-97, those appearing in 1898 up to date of issue of the bibliography. A volume covering the subject prior to these dates is planned.

HONDURAS literaria: colección de escritos en prosa y verso, precedidos de apuntes biográficos, por Rómulo El Durón. Tomo 1: Escritores en prosa. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1897. 838 p. 4°.

MEDICINE. Hahn, Lucien. *Essai de bibliographie médicale: étude analytique des principaux répertoires bibliographiques concernant les sciences médicales; de leur utilité dans les recherches scientifiques.* Paris, Steinheil, 1898. 11+200 p. 8°.

MUIR, John, Bradley, Cornelius B. Reference list to the published writings of John Muir; from the *University of California Magazine*, Dec. 1897. 8 p. O.

ONTARIO. The "Annual archaeological report, 1897-8," by David Boyle, of the Toronto Museum, to the minister of education of Ontario, contains a bibliography of the archaeology of Ontario by Mr. A. F. Hunter.

ROBINSON, Harry Perry, ed. The year-book of railway literature. v. 1. Chicago, The Railway Age, 1897. pp. 427.

Reviewed in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March, 1898, 11: 109.

SVENSKT PORTRÄTTGALLERI, published by Hasse W. Tullberg, Stockholm, has advanced to part 16, recently published. This part is devoted to the *Tidningsmän* (journalists), and has been edited and annotated by Dr. Bernard Lundstedt, assistant librarian of the Royal Library of Stockholm. It contains portraits and biographical sketches of 656 Swedish journalists connected with the press during the reign of King Oscar II. The list is arranged alphabetically, and a list of pseudonyms is appended to the main alphabet. It should be an interesting reference book in libraries where there is a contingent of Swedish readers, and should be useful to catalogers in identifying Swedish

writers and supplying full names and similar information. (6+143 p. il. O. cl., 10.85 krone; pap., 9.85 krone.)

TAXATION. Indiana State L. Bulletin, 3d series, no. 1: *Bibliography of taxation*. March 1, 1898. Indianapolis, 1898. 24 p. O.

The first of a series of proposed bulletins "upon subjects relating to the state and of interest to all students and workers in the province and problems of the state." A single entry author list, prefaced by a subject index. Each entry is numbered, and the index refers to these entry numbers. There are 305 titles listed.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM. The report of the U. S. National Museum for 1895 (Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1897) contains as appendix 4 a "Bibliography of the U. S. National Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895," p. 207-229.

INDEXES.

CUMULATIVE INDEX to a selected list of periodicals: authors, subjects, titles, reviews, portraits. 2d annual volume, 1897; ed. and published by the Public Library, Cleveland, O., 1898. 636 p. O.

This volume contains 635 pages as against 384 in the previous one, and indexes 100 periodicals instead of 70 as before. The full references to reviews, biographical sketches, and magazine poetry make it extremely useful.

The index will hereafter be published by the Helman-Taylor Co., of Cleveland, who have taken over the business details of publication, subscription, etc. The editorial work, however, will still be carried on by the Cleveland Public Library. As previously announced, the index will be published as a bi-monthly in two series, the first series ending in June, the second in October, and the annual including both series together with unpublished material.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

"H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," recently pub. anonymously by Appleton, is by Mrs. Marie B. Lowndes, according to the Salem P. L. *Bulletin* for March.

"John Audley," author of "Mlle. Bayard" (London, Roxburghe Press, 1897), is a pseudonym of Mrs. E. M. Davy, author of "The Prince of Como" and "A daughter of earth." — *Literature*, Jan. 15.

"Nellie Blanchan," author of "Bird neighbors" (Doubleday & McClure Co.) is the pseudonym of Mrs. Nellie Blanchan (De Graff) Doubleday.

The author of the novel "The end of the beginning," pub. by Little, Brown & Co., is Prof. C. Francis Richardson, author of "American literature," etc. — BEATRICE WINSER.

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VOLUME I. In two Parts. 1802-1881. Royal 8vo, \$16.00, net; sheep, \$20.00, net; half morocco, gilt top, \$24.00, net.

VOLUME II. First Supplement (January 1, 1882-January 1, 1887). Royal 8vo, \$8.00, net; sheep, \$10.00, net; half morocco, gilt top, \$12.00, net.

VOLUME III. Second Supplement (January 1, 1887-January 1, 1892). Royal 8vo, \$8.00, net; sheep, \$10.00, net; half morocco, gilt top, \$12.00, net.

VOLUME IV. Third Supplement (January 1, 1892-January 1, 1897). By WILLIAM I. FLETCHER and FRANKLIN O. POOLE. One-third larger than previous volumes. Royal 8vo, cloth, \$10.00, net; sheep, \$12.00, net; morocco, \$14.00, net.

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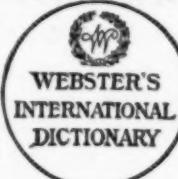
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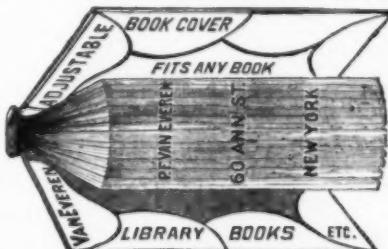
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